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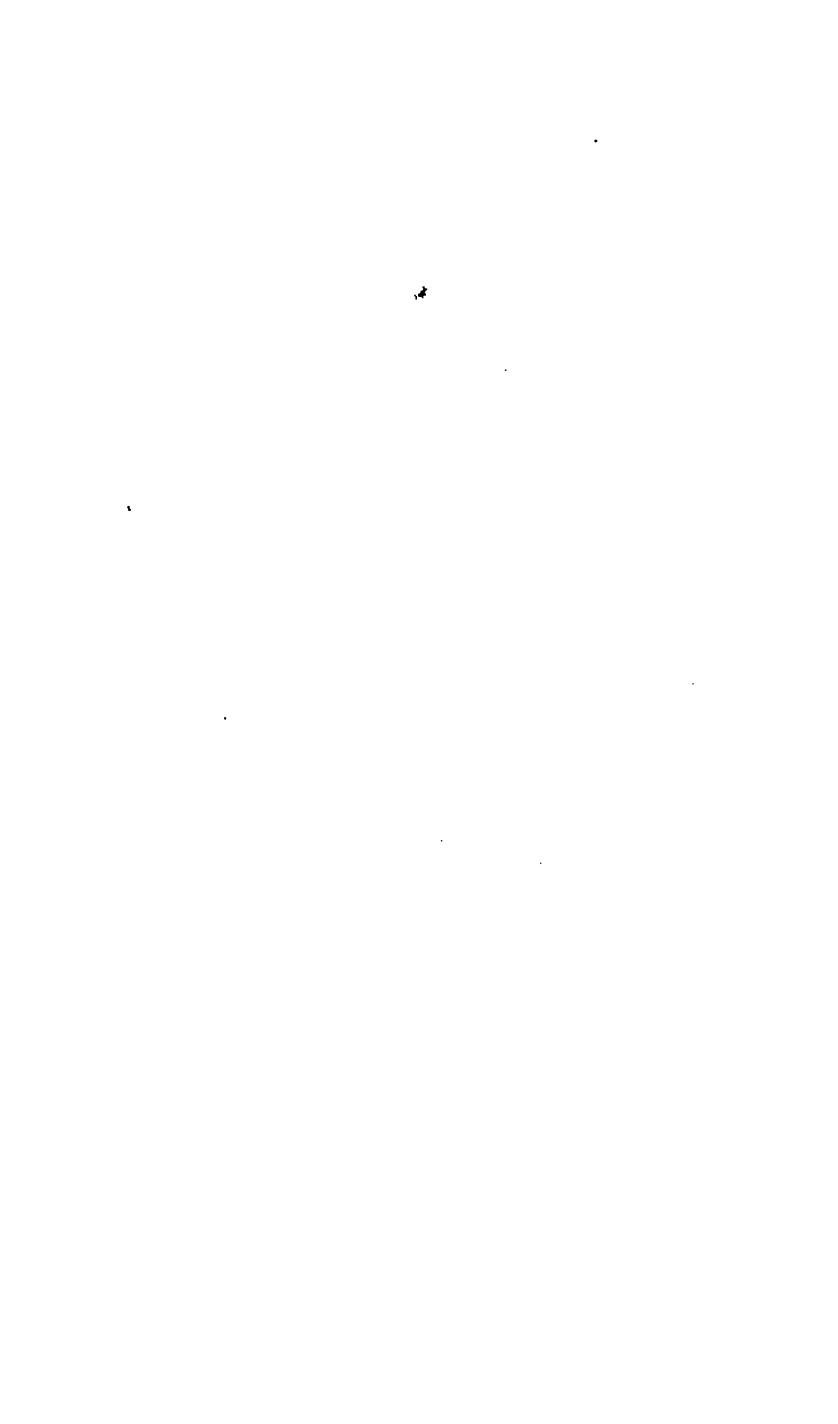
FRENCH GRAMMAR.
BY
LÉON CONTANSEAU.

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A
GRAMMAR
OF THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE,
WITH EXERCISES :

BY
LÉON CONTANSEAU,
PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AT THE HON. EAST INDIA
COMPANY'S MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.



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NOTICE.

Our principal object in publishing this concise Grammar is to abridge the labour of persons studying the French language.

The plan adopted by *Noël* and *Chapsal*, and *Le Tellier*, whose French Grammars hold the first rank, has been pursued in the compilation of this little work, to which is appended a series of Exercises upon the nine parts of speech, and all the rules of Syntax, to serve as an introduction to our *Guide to French Translation*.

L. C.

Addiscombe,

January, 1849.



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FRENCH GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

THE French alphabet consists of twenty-five letters, viz.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N,
O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.*

There are two sorts of letters, *vowels* and *consonants*.

The *vowels* are *a, e, i, o, u*, and *y*. They are so called because they form a perfect sound when uttered alone.

The other letters are called *consonants*, because they cannot be sounded without the assistance of a vowel.

The French language has no *w*; this letter is only found in words derived from the English or German languages.

A *SYLLABLE* is a sound produced by one letter or more, uttered by a single articulation of the voice, and forming a word or a part of a word: as *loi*, law; *a-mi*, friend. Hence we call *monosyllable*, a word of one syllable; *dissyllable*, a word of two; *trisyllable*, a word of three; and *polysyllable*, a word of several syllables.

The six vowels express only five sounds, *i* and *y* being pronounced alike; but as the French language

* The student must bear in mind that the true sounds cannot be conveyed by rules. They can only be acquired by the ear, and with the help of a good master.

has several other sounds, the deficiency of letters to convey them is partly supplied by marks called *accents*, and by various *combinations* of letters.

ACCENTS.

Accents generally alter the pronunciation of the vowels over which they are placed; some, however, serve to distinguish words spelled alike, but of different signification.

There are three accents: the ACUTE ('), *l'accent aigu*; the GRAVE (`), *l'accent grave*; and the CIRCUMFLEX (^), *l'accent circonflexe*.

The *acute* is placed over the vowel *e* only, and gives it an acute sound much resembling that of *a* in English; as *été, vérité, témérité*.

The *grave* placed over *e*, generally gives that vowel an open sound; as *père, succès, près*.

The grave accent is also placed over :

à, to, at; là, there; où, where; des, from;	} to distinguish them from	{ a, has. la, the. ou, or. des, of, from the,

The *circumflex* is placed over the vowels *â, é, î, ô, ú*, and gives them a broad and long sound; as *grâce, tête, gîte, dôme, flûte*.

The *circumflex* accent denotes the suppression of some letter formerly used; as *âge, épître, tête*, which used to be written *aage, épistre, teste*, &c.

The *circumflex* accent is also placed upon :

mûr, ripe; sûr, sure; crû, grown; dû, due; pû, grazed;	} to distinguish them from	{ mur, a wall. sur, upon. cru, believed. du, of or from the. pu, participle of pouvoir.

APOSTROPHE.

The apostrophe, *l'apostrophe* ('), denotes the suppression or elision of the final vowel of a word placed before another word beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute: as *l'ami*, the friend, for *le ami*; *l'âme*, the soul, for *la âme*; *l'homme*, the man, for *le homme*, &c.

The apostrophe is never used but to supply the place of *a*, *e*, *i*; it is done to avoid an unpleasant sound.

A is suppressed in *la* when the next word begins with a vowel or *h* mute, as *l'âme*, *l'histoire*, *je l'estime*.

E is suppressed: 1. In *le*, *je*, *me*, *te*, *se*, *de*, *ce*, *ne*, *que*, when followed by a word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute; as *l'ami*, *l'homme*, *j'aime*, *je m'amuse*, *je t'invite*, *il s'occupe*, *c'est vous*; but the elision of *e* in *je* and *ce* does not take place when *je* and *ce* come after the verb; as *ai-je été docile?* *Est-ce à vous?*

2. In *lorsque*, *parceque*, *puisque*, *quoique*, followed by *il*, *elle*, *on*, *un*, *une*; as *lorsqu'il parle*, *puisque'elle le veut*, *quoiqu'on dise*.

3. In *quelque*, when it precedes *un* or *autre*; as *quelqu'un*, *quelqu'autre*.

I is suppressed only in the conjunction *si* before *il*, *ils*; as *s'il vient*, *s'ils disent*.

NOTE.—*A* and *e* do not suffer elision in *le*, *la*, *ce*, *de*, *que* before *oui*, *huit*, *huitaine*, *huitième*, *onze* *onzième*; nor in *le*, *la*, after a verb in the imperative mood, as *le oui et le non*; *le huit ou le onze du mois*; *amenez-la ici*.

CEDILLA.

The cedilla, *la cédille* (ç), is placed under the *c* when it precedes *a*, *o*, *u*, to give it the soft sound of *s*; as in *façade*, *facade*; *leçon*, *lesson*; *reçu*, *received*, which are pronounced *fasade*, *leson*, *resu*.

DIÆRESIS.

The diæresis, *le tréma* (¨), consists of two dots placed over the vowels *e, i, u*, to denote that they are not of the same syllable as the vowel preceding, and must be pronounced separately; as in *Noël*, Christmas; *haïr*, to hate: *Saül*, &c.

HYPHEN.

The hyphen, *le trait d'union* or *tiret* (-), is used :
 1. After a verb followed by one of the pronouns, *je, moi, tu, toi, nous, vous, il, ils, elle, elles, le, la, les, lui, leur, y, en, ce, ou*; as *suis-je?* am I? *Dis-moi*, tell me; *voyez-vous?* do you see? &c.—2. Between words so joined that they make but one, as *chef-d'œuvre, arc-en-ciel*; between *très* and the following word, *très-riche, très-souvent*; between *même* and the pronoun which precedes, *moi-même, eux-mêmes*; between the particles *ci* and *là* and the word which precedes or follows them, *celui-ci, cet homme-là, ci-dessus*, &c.—3. Between the numerals from *dix-sept* to *quatre-vingt-dix-neuf*, except when *et* is placed between the numbers, as in *vingt et un*, &c.

VOWELS.

VOWELS are either *long* or *short*.

EXAMPLE.

A	is long in	<i>pâte</i> , dough.	It is short in	<i>patte</i> , paw.
E	„	<i>bêche</i> , spade.	„	<i>brèche</i> , breach.
I	„	<i>gîte</i> , a home.	„	<i>petite</i> , little.
O	„	<i>apôtre</i> , apostle.	„	<i>mode</i> , fashion.
U	„	<i>flûte</i> , flute.	„	<i>hutte</i> , hut.

Y between two vowels is sounded like two *i*'s; as in *moyen, joyeux*, pronounced *moi-ien, joi-ieux*; also in *pays, paysan, paysage*, which is pronounced *pai-is, pai-i-san*, &c.

Y in all other cases has the sound of a single *i*; as *style*, *yacht*, *dey*.

Besides the six vowels mentioned, there are sounds, produced by the combination of letters, that may be termed compound vowels, such as :

<i>ai</i> as in <i>mai</i> , may.	<i>eau</i> as in <i>beau</i> , fine.
<i>aie</i> „ <i>haie</i> , edge.	<i>ei</i> „ <i>seigneur</i> , lord.
<i>au</i> „ <i>autel</i> , altar.	<i>eu</i> „ <i>jeune</i> , young.
<i>eai</i> „ <i>geai</i> , jay.	<i>ou</i> „ <i>clou</i> , nail.

NASAL VOWELS.

There is a class of sounds called *nasal*; they occur generally when *n* or *m* is preceded by one or more vowels. They are the following :

<i>an</i> as in <i>ange</i> , angel.	<i>un</i> as in <i>un</i> , one.
<i>am</i> „ <i>ambition</i> , ambition.	<i>um</i> „ <i>parfum</i> , perfume.
<i>en</i> „ <i>enfant</i> , child.	<i>ain</i> „ <i>pain</i> , bread.
<i>em</i> „ <i>emploi</i> , office.	<i>aim</i> „ <i>faim</i> , hunger.
<i>in</i> „ <i>vin</i> , wine.	<i>ean</i> „ <i>Jean</i> , John.
<i>im</i> „ <i>impôt</i> , tax.	<i>ein</i> „ <i>peintre</i> , painter.
<i>on</i> „ <i>bon</i> , good.	<i>eon</i> „ <i>pigeon</i> , dove.
<i>om</i> „ <i>ombre</i> , shade.	<i>eun</i> „ <i>à jeun</i> , fasting.

NOTE. When *in* is followed by *n*, and *im* by *m*, or whenever *in* and *im* are immediately followed by a vowel, the pronunciation is no longer nasal: as in *innocent*, *immortel*, *inutile*, *imiter*.

DIPHTHONGS.

A *diphthong* is the coalition of two vowel sounds in the same syllable, which, though pronounced by the same impulse of the voice, conveys to the ear a double sound, as :

<i>ia</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>diacre</i> ,	deacon.
<i>ie</i>	„	<i>pied</i> ,	foot.
<i>ieu</i>	„	<i>lieu</i> ,	place.
<i>io</i>	„	<i>fiote</i> ,	vial.

oe	in	<i>poésie,</i>	poetry.
oi	„	<i>loi,</i>	law.
ue	„	<i>ruelle,</i>	alley.
ui	„	<i>nuit,</i>	night.

CONSONANTS.

B final is generally silent. It is heard in proper names, as *Jacob, Joab, Job*.

C is sounded like *k* before *a, o, u*, as *cabinet, copie, curieux*; like *s* before *e, i, y*, as *Cicéron, Cyclope*; like *g* in *second* and its derivatives.

C final is silent in *blanc, franc, flanc, clerc, estomac, tabac, porc, broc, cric, croc, almanach, escroc, tronc, &c.*

Ch is generally sounded like the English *sh*, as *cheval, horse; chien, dog; chapeau, hat; chose, thing; archevêque, archbishop.*

Ch has the sound of *k* before a consonant, and in most words derived from the Greek or Hebrew, as *chrétien, Chersonèse, Chaldéen, archange, catéchumène, chaos, écho, &c.*

D is silent at the end of words, except in proper names, as *David*, and in *sud* (south).

Final *d* takes the sound of *t* when the next word begins with a vowel or *h* mute, as *grand homme*, which is pronounced *gran tomme*.

F final is generally heard, but silent in *cerf, clef, chef-d'œuvre, œuf-frais, bœuf-gras*, and in the plural *œufs, bœufs, nerfs*. It is sounded like *v* in *neuf, nine*, before a vowel or *h* mute.

G is sounded hard before *a, o, u*, as *gâteau, gosier, guttural*.

G is soft and sounded like *j* before *e, i, y*, as *genou, agir, gymnase*.

Gn has a liquid sound as in *Champagne, vigne, compagnie*.

Gui is sounded *gu-i* in *aiguille*, and derivatives *aiguillon, aiguiser*.

H is either *mute*, as in *l'homme*; or *aspirated*, as in *le héros*. No rule can be laid down for distinguishing the *h* aspirated from the *mute*.

H is aspirated in the following words and their derivatives :—

ha !	haras	héraut	Hottentot
hableur	harasser	hère	houblon
hache	harceler	hérissier	houille
hagard	hardes	hérisson	houlette
haie	hardi	hernie	houleux
haillon	harem	héron	houppe
haine	hareng	héros*	houppelande
haïr	hargneux	herse	houspiller
halbran	haricot	hêtre	houssaie
halbrené	haridelle	heurter	housse
hâle	harnais	hiboux	houssine
halener	haro	hideux	houx
haletant	harpe	hiérarchie	hoyau
halle	harper	hisser	huche
hallebarde	harpie	hobereau	hucher
halte	harpon	hocher	huées
hamac	hasard	hola !	Huguenot
hameau	hâter	Hollande	huit
hanche	haubans	homard	humer
hangar	haubert	Hongrie	hune
hanneton	hausse-col	honnir	hunier
hanse	hausser	honte	huppe
hanter	haut	hoquet	hure
happer	hautbois	hoqueton	hurler
haquenée	Havre	horde	hussard
haquet	havre-sac	hors	hutte
harangue	hennir	hotte	

J is always sounded like *s* in *pleasure*, as in *je*, *I*; *jamais*, never.

K is sounded as in English, and is found only in proper names, and in a few words derived from foreign languages.

* Though aspirated in *héros*, *h* is mute in *héroïne*, *héroïque*, *héroïquement*, *héroïsme*.

L final is generally heard, as in *fil*, *civil*, *seul*, *moral*, *mortel*, *aieul*.

L is silent at the end of *baril*, *chenil*, *coutil*, *fusil*, *gril*, *outil*, *persil*, *sourcil*, *gentil* (pretty), *fil* (son).

L is liquid in *fille*, *famille*, *soleil*, *paille*, *travail*, *réveil*, *gentilhomme*, &c., pronounced nearly as *gl* in the English word *seraglio*.

L is not liquid in *mille*, *ville*, *tranquille*, &c.; nor in all words beginning with *ill*, as *illustre*, *illégal*, *illégitime*, &c.

M final has generally the sound of *n*, as in *faim*, *nom*, *parfum*, &c.; except in many proper names, as in *Abraham*, *Jérusalem*, *Amsterdam*.

M is sounded as *n* in nasal vowels, when followed by *b* or *p*, as *combien*, *empire*.

N is sounded as in English, but is often nasal.

P final is generally silent, but is heard in *cap*, *Gap*, *cep*, *Alep*.

P in the body of words is generally sounded; but it is silent in *baptême*, *baptiser*, *exempt*, *exempter*, *compte*, *compter*, *dompter*, *indomptable*, *prompt*, *corps*, *temps*, *champ*, *camp*, *drap*, *coup*, *galop*, *loup*, *sept*, and derivatives.

Ph is sounded like *f*, as in *philosophe*, *phosphore*.

Q has generally the sound of *k*, as in *quatre*, *question*, *quitter*, *quinze*, *acquérir*.

Qu has the sound of *cou* in *aquatique*, *aquarelle*, *équateur*, *équation*, *in-quarto*, *quadrupède*, *quadruple*, *loquacité*, *liquation*, &c.

Qu has the sound of *ku* before *e* or *i*, as in *équestre*, *questeur*, *équitation*, *équiangle*, *équilatéral*, *quintuple*, &c.

R should invariably be heard at the beginning and in the body of words, as in *rare*, *rouge*, *garçon*.

R final is generally heard, as in *char*, *fer*, *hiver*, *amer*, *hier*, *enfer*, *agir*, *voir*, *trésor*, *futur*, &c.

The final *r* is silent: 1. At the end of verbs ending in *er*, as *aimer*, *parler*, unless when followed by a vowel, as *aller au combat*, *aimer à chanter*.—2. In words of more than one syllable ending in

ier, iers, ger, and cher; as *officier, volontiers, berger, boucher*.

S, at the beginning of words, has the same sound as in the English word *soldier*: *sage, séjour, site, soldat, sucre*.

S has the sound of *z* between two vowels, and in some words after the syllable *tran*, as *maison, rose, oser, transition, transaction*; except in a few compound words, as in *préséance, vraisemblance, parasol*, &c.

S final is silent in most words, as *pas, bas, compas, amas, confus*, &c.; in christian names, *Nicholas, Thomas*, and *Paris* (city).

But *s* final is heard in *atlas, as, hélas, blocus, mars, jadis, gratis, vis, lis*; also in foreign proper names, *Léonidas, Gil-Blas, Minos, Paris, Argos, Vénus*, &c.

T has two sounds; the first as in the English word *tactic*: ex.: *totalité, titre, tambour*; the second as in the French syllable *ci, patient, partial, ambition*.

T not preceded by *s* or *x* is sounded like *c*:—1, in all words ending in *tion*; *perfection, action*:—2, in words ending in *tial, tiel, tient, tieux*; as *martial, essentiel, patient, ambitieux*:—3, in most words ending in *tie*; as *primatie, démocratie, prophétie, impéritie, minutie*, &c.: also in the verbs *initier, balbutier*, and in names of nations or persons; as *Béotien, Egyptien, Venitien, Domitien, Dioclétien*. When *s* or *x* precedes the *t*, it preserves its natural sound: as *bastion, mixtion*.

Th is always sounded like *t*; as *thé, théâtre, Panthéon, Elisabeth*.

T final is generally silent, but sounded in *brut, dot, fat, net, rapt, but, contact, correct, exact, direct, alert, subit, distinct, déficit*.

T is invariably silent in the conjunction *et*; and also in *Jésus Christ*, though it is heard in *Christ* used alone.

V is sounded as in English. *W* in French has generally the sound of *v*; as *Warwick, Westphalie, Wirtemberg*; pronounced in French *Varvick*, &c.

X has the five following different sounds :

<i>ks</i>	as in	<i>maxime, excuse, extrême.</i>
<i>gz</i>	„	<i>exemple, examen, exiger.</i>
<i>ss</i>	„	<i>Bruxelles, Aix, soixante.</i>
<i>k</i>	„	<i>excellent, exciter, exception.</i>
<i>z</i>	„	<i>deuxième, sixième, dixième.</i>

Z is generally pronounced as in English, except in a few words; as *assez, chez, nez*. It is heard at the end of words when followed by a vowel or *h* mute; *venez ici; allez chez eux*.

UNION OF WORDS.

In speaking and in reading, the final consonant of a word is generally sounded with the initial vowel of the next, when the two words are so connected with each other, that the second word is necessary to complete the sense : as,

Les enfans,	<i>the children,</i>	<i>Pronounce:</i> lè-zenfants.
Vous avez,	<i>you have,</i>	vou-zavez.
Dix ans,	<i>ten years,</i>	di-zans.
Son âge,	<i>his age,</i>	son-nâge.
Grand homme,	<i>great man,</i>	gran-tomme.
Neuf heures,	<i>nine hours,</i>	neu-veures.

NOTE. The *t* in the conjunction *et*, and, is never joined with the following vowel, for the sake of distinguishing this conjunction from the word *est* :

Il est aussi âgé *et* aussi grand que vous.

ELISION OF *E* UNACCENTED.

In conversation and in familiar reading, the *e* unaccented is frequently omitted; as,

<i>Pronounce:</i>		
Si je vous le donne,	<i>if I give it you,</i>	sij voul donne.
Je vous remercie,	<i>I thank you,</i>	jvous rmercie.
Venez avec moi,	<i>come with me,</i>	vnez avec moi.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is used in writing to distinguish one sentence from another, and to mark the different parts of a sentence.

The French names of those grammatical signs, are :

- | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| (.) | <i>Virgule</i> | . . . | Comma. |
| (;) | <i>Point et virgule</i> | . | Semicolon. |
| (:) | <i>Deux points</i> | . . | Colon. |
| (.) | <i>Point</i> | | Full stop, or period. |
| (?) | <i>Point interrogatif</i> | | Note of interrogation. |
| (!) | <i>Point exclamatif</i> | . | Note of exclamation. |
| (....) | <i>Points suspensifs</i> | . | Notes of suspension. |
|) | <i>Parenthèse</i> | . . | Parenthesis. |
| (") | <i>Guillemets</i> | . . . | Inverted commas. |

CAPITAL LETTERS.

Capital letters, *les Majuscules*, are used at the beginning of every sentence in prose ; of every verse in poetry ; of all christian and proper names of persons, as *Virgile, Pierre Corneille* ; of places, as *l'Europe, la France, Paris, le Louvre* ; of people, as *les Européens, les Anglais, les Parisiens* ; of seas, rivers, mountains, &c., as *la Méditerranée, le Rhin, les Alpes, &c.*

P A R T I.

There are in French ten classes of words called *parts of speech*, namely: the *article*, the *substantive*, the *adjective*, the *pronoun*, the *verb*, the *participle*; the *adverb*, the *preposition*, the *conjunction*, and the *interjection*.

The first six are *variable*, and the four others *invariable*.

C H A P T E R I.

ARTICLE.

The article is a word placed before substantives to specify the extent of their signification.

There is in French but one article, which is

Le for the masculine singular.

La for the feminine singular.

Les for the plural in both genders.

EXAMPLES :

*L*é mérite,
The merit.

*L*a vertu,
The virtue.

*L*es talents,
The talents.

The article may be modified in two different ways, by *elision* or by *contraction*.

The article *le* and *la* suffers elision (l'), when the following word begins with a vowel or an *h* mute, for the sake of euphony.

EXAMPLES :

L'ami,	<i>the friend,</i>	} instead of {	le ami.
L'âme,	<i>the soul,</i>		la âme.
L'homme,	<i>the man,</i>		le homme.

When *le* or *les* is joined to the preposition *de* or *à*, they form the contracted or compound articles; thus we say:

du for *de le*, as *du pain* for *de le pain*.
des „ *de les*, „ *des fruits* „ *de les fruits*.
au „ *à le*, „ *au pain* „ *à le pain*.
aux „ *à les*, „ *aux fruits* „ *à les fruits*.

The contraction *du* and *au* does not take place before a vowel or an *h* mute; thus we say: *de l'arbre*, *de l'homme*; *à l'arbre*, *à l'homme*; not *du arbre*, *du homme*; *au arbre*, *au homme*.

NOTE.—*A* or *an*, in French *un* m., *une* f., which some grammarians have denominated as *indefinite article*, is called here, *indefinite adjective*; as *un homme*, *une femme*; if it denotes a quantity, then it is called *numeral adjective*; as *un entre mille*; *j'en ai un*.

Some and *any*, called in some grammars, *the partitive article*, is merely the article *le*, *la*, *les*, with the preposition *de*; it is rendered by *du*, *de la*, *des*, in the same way as the contracted article; as *du pain*; *de la viande*; *des fruits*.

De is substituted for *du*, *de la*, *des*, when the noun used in a partitive sense has an adjective before it:

<i>De bon pain,</i>	(Some) good bread.
<i>De bonne viande,</i>	(Some) good meat.
<i>De bons fruits,</i>	(Some) good fruits.

CHAPTER II.

SUBSTANTIVE.

A *substantive* or *noun* is a word which expresses the name of a person, or an object material, spiritual, or ideal: such. as *homme*, man; *cheval*, horse; *arbre*, tree; *vertu*, virtue; *espérance*, hope.

There are two sorts of substantives: *common* and *proper*.

The substantive *common* belongs to many persons

or things of the same kind: *homme*, man; *livre*, book, &c.

The substantive *proper* belongs only to one person or thing: as *Alexandre*, *Paris*, *Londres*, &c.

A substantive common in the singular, which represents several persons or things, is called a substantive *collective*: as *armée*, army; *nation*, nation; *flotte*, fleet.

GENDER.

Gender marks the distinction of sex. The French language has but two genders, the *masculine*, as *un homme*, a man; *un lion*, a lion: and the *feminine*, as *une femme*, a woman; *une lionne*, a lioness. There is no neuter gender in French, and consequently the names of inanimate objects are either masculine or feminine, as

Masculine.

Le soleil, *the sun.*
Le livre, *the book.*

Feminine.

La lune, *the moon.*
La ville, *the town.*

NOTE.—Being convinced that *practice* and *dictionaries* are the best, as it were, the only means to determine the gender of nouns of inanimate objects, we do not give here any rules for that purpose.

NUMBER.

There are two numbers, the *singular*, which denotes one object, as *l'enfant*, the child; *la plume*, the pen: the *plural*, which denotes more than one, as *les enfants*, the children; *les plumes*, the pens.

Formation of the plural of substantives.

GENERAL RULE.—1. The plural of substantives is formed by adding an *s* to the singular: as,

Singular.

Le jardin, *the garden*;
La fleur, *the flower*;

Plural.

les jardins, *the gardens.*
les fleurs, *the flowers.*

RULE 2. Substantives ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, in the singular, do not vary in the plural : as,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Le héros, <i>the hero</i> ;	les héros, <i>the heroes</i> .
La voix, <i>the voice</i> ;	les voix, <i>the voices</i> .
Le nez, <i>the nose</i> ;	les nez, <i>the noses</i> .

RULE 3. Substantives ending in *au* and *eu* take *x* in the plural : as,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Un bateau, <i>a boat</i> ;	des bateaux, <i>boats</i> .
Un tableau, <i>a picture</i> ;	des tableaux, <i>pictures</i> .
Le jeu, <i>the game</i> ;	les jeux, <i>the games</i> .

EXCEPT *bleu*, blue, which takes *s* in the plural.

RULE 4. Substantives ending in *ou* take *s* in the plural, as *un clou*, a nail ; *des clous* ; except the following, which take *x* : as,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Un bijou, <i>a jewel</i> ;	des bijoux, <i>jewels</i> .
Un chou, <i>a cabbage</i> ;	des choux, <i>cabbages</i> .
Un genou, <i>a knee</i> ;	des genoux, <i>knees</i> .
Un caillou, <i>a flint</i> ;	des cailloux, <i>flints</i> .
Un joujou, <i>a toy</i> ;	des joujoux, <i>toys</i> .
Un hibou, <i>an owl</i> ;	des hiboux, <i>owls</i> .

RULE 5. Substantives ending in *al* or *ail* in the singular, become plural by changing *al* or *ail* into *aux* : as,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Le cheval, <i>the horse</i> ;	les chevaux, <i>the horses</i> .
Un canal, <i>a channel</i> ;	des canaux, <i>channels</i> .
Un travail, <i>a labour</i> ;	des travaux, <i>labours</i> .

EXCEPT the following, which take an *s* in the plural : *bal*, *carnaval*, *chacal*, *régat*, *nopal*, *portail*, *gouvernail*, *détail*, *éventail*, *sérail*, and *travail*, when signifying *horse-shoeing*. *Ail*, garlic, makes in the plural *aïls* and *aulx*. *Bétail*, cattle, has no plural ; but *bestiaux* is often used for the plural of that word.

The three words *ciel*, *œil*, *aïeul* have a double plural, thus :—

Ciel { makes in the plural *ciels* for skies of pictures, bed testers, ceiling of a stone quarry, and climate : *l'Italie est sous un des plus beaux ciels de l'Europe*.
makes *cieux* in all other cases : *le royaume des cieux*.

Œil { makes *yeux* when signifying *eye* ; and makes *œils* in all other cases : *des œils de bœuf* (oval windows).

Aïeul { makes *aïeux* when designating the ancestors : *la gloire de ses aïeux*.
makes *aïeuls* when designating precisely the paternal and maternal grandfather : *il possède encore ses deux aïeuls*.

NOTE 1. All words of more than one syllable, ending in *ant* or *ent*, may retain or not *t* final in the plural ; thus, *des enfans* or *des enfans* ; but the French Academy and the best modern grammarians retain that letter.

NOTE 2. Some substantives have no plural, as *la faim*, *la soif*, *l'or*, *l'argent*, *la charité*, and all the names of virtue and vices. Some others have no singular, as *pleurs*, *ancêtres*, *mœurs*, *ténèbres*, *funérailles*, &c.

CHAPTER III.

ADJECTIVE.

An *adjective* is a word which expresses the various qualities or manners of being of a noun.

Modern grammarians divide adjectives into five classes, viz. :—the *qualificative*, *possessive*, *demonstrative*, *indefinite*, and *numeral*.

QUALIFICATIVE ADJECTIVES.

The *qualificative* adjective is that which expresses the quality of a substantive : as, *sage*, *beau*, *poli*, &c.

This adjective, in French, agrees in gender and number with the substantive to which it relates.

EXAMPLES.

Un homme prudent,	<i>A prudent man.</i>
Une femme prudente,	<i>A prudent woman.</i>
Des hommes prudents,	<i>Prudent men.</i>
Des femmes prudentes,	<i>Prudent women.</i>

FORMATION OF THE FEMININE OF ADJECTIVES.

GENERAL RULE.—1. The feminine of adjectives is generally formed by adding an *e* mute to the masculine.

EXAMPLES.

Un homme SAVANT,	<i>A learned man.</i>
Une femme SAVANTE,	<i>A learned woman.</i>
Il est POLI,	<i>He is polite.</i>
Elle est POLIE,	<i>She is polite.</i>
Il est ESTIMÉ,	<i>He is esteemed.</i>
Elle est ESTIMÉE,	<i>She is esteemed.</i>

2. Adjectives ending in *e* mute in the masculine singular, do not change for the feminine.

EXAMPLES.

Il est AIMABLE,	<i>He is amiable.</i>
Elle est AIMABLE,	<i>She is amiable.</i>

3. Adjectives ending in *x* become feminine by changing *x* into *se*.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
Heureux,	heureuse,	<i>happy.</i>
Jaloux,	jalouse,	<i>jealous.</i>

4. Adjectives ending in *f* become feminine by changing *f* into *ve*.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
Vif,	vive,	<i>quick.</i>
Neuf,	neuve,	<i>new.</i>

5. Adjectives ending in *el, eil, ien, on, et*, form their feminine by doubling the final consonant and adding an *e* mute to it.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
Cruel,	cruelle,	<i>cruel.</i>
Pareil,	pareille,	<i>like.</i>
Ancien,	ancienne,	<i>ancient.</i>
Bon,	bonne,	<i>good.</i>
Muet,	muette,	<i> dumb.</i>

But *complet, concret, discret, secret, inquiet, replet*, make in the feminine *complète, concrète, discrète, &c.*

6. Adjectives ending in *eur* and *teur* (when formed from a participle present changing *ant* into *eur*) make the feminine into *euse*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
Trompeur,	trompeuse,	<i>deceitful.</i>
Danseur,	danseuse,	<i>dancer.</i>
Flatteur,	flatteuse,	<i>flattering.</i>

Those in *teur* (not derived from a participle) become feminine by changing *eur* into *rice*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
Acteur,	actrice,	<i>actor.</i>
Accusateur,	accusatrice,	<i>accuser.</i>
Créateur,	créatrice,	<i>creator.</i>
Protecteur,	protectrice,	<i>protector.</i>

Words ending in *érieur*, such as *supérieur, inférieur*, and also *majeur, mineur, meilleur*, follow the general rule, that is, take *e* mute for the feminine.

There are a few adjectives in *eur*, often used as nouns, which make their feminine in *eresse*: such as

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
Bailleur,	bailleresse,	<i>lessor.</i>
Chasseur,	chasseresse,	<i>hunter.</i>

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
Demandeur,	demanderesse,	<i>plaintiff.</i>
Defendeur,	defenderesse,	<i>defendant.</i>
Enchanteur,	enchanteresse,	<i>enchanting, charmer.</i>
Pêcheur,	pêcheresse,	<i>sinner.</i>
Vengeur,	vengeresse,	<i>avenger.</i>

The following adjectives form their feminine irregularly :

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
Absous,	absoute,	<i>absolved.</i>
Bas,	basse,	<i>low.</i>
Beau <i>or</i> bel,	belle,	<i>fine.</i>
Bénin,	bénigne,	<i>benign.</i>
Blanc,	blanche,	<i>white.</i>
Caduc,	caduque,	<i>decrepit.</i>
Coi,	coite,	<i>still.</i>
Dissous,	dissoute,	<i>dissolved.</i>
Doux,	douce,	<i>sweet.</i>
Epais,	épaisse,	<i>thick.</i>
Exprès,	expresse,	<i>express.</i>
Faux,	fausse,	<i>false.</i>
Favori,	favorite,	<i>favourite.</i>
Fou <i>or</i> fol,	folle,	<i>foolish.</i>
Frais,	fraîche,	<i>fresh.</i>
Franc,	franche,	<i>frank.</i>
Gentil,	gentille,	<i>gentle, pretty.</i>
Gras,	grasse,	<i>fat.</i>
Grec,	grecque,	<i>Greek.</i>
Gros,	grosse,	<i>big.</i>
Jumeau,	jumelle,	<i>twin.</i>
Long,	longue,	<i>long.</i>
Malin,	maligne,	<i>malicious.</i>
Mou <i>or</i> mol,	molle,	<i>soft.</i>
Mat,	matte,	<i>unpolished.</i>
Nouveau <i>or</i> nouvel,	nouvelle,	<i>new.</i>
Nul,	nulle,	<i>no, none.</i>
Paysan,	paysanne,	<i>clownish.</i>
Public,	publique,	<i>public.</i>
Roux,	rousse,	<i>red.</i>

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
Sec,	sèche,	<i>dry.</i>
Sot,	sotte,	<i>silly.</i>
Tiers,	tierce,	<i>third.</i>
Traître,	traîtresse,	<i>traitor.</i>
Turc,	turque,	<i>Turkish.</i>
Vieux or vieil,	vieille,	<i>old.</i>
Vieillot,	vieillotte,	<i>oldish.</i>

NOTE 1. *Beau, fou, mou, nouveau, vieux*, make *bel, fol, mol, nouvel, vieil* (and *vieux* occasionally), before a noun masculine singular beginning with a vowel or *h* mute: as, *bel homme, fol espoir, nouvel habit*.

NOTE 2. The following words do not change in the feminine: *châtain*, nut-brown; *dispos*, active, nimble; *fat*, coxcomb; *témoin*, witness; *imposteur*, impostor; *auteur*, *poète*, *professeur*, *écrivain*, *peintre*.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives form their plural like substantives; and the rules given in page 14 can be applied to adjectives, with only three exceptions; in *fou, mou*, and *bleu*, which take an *s*.

POSITION OF ADJECTIVES.

GENERAL RULE.—Adjectives are in French generally placed *after* the substantives to which they relate: as,

Un homme riche,	A rich man.
Un livre utile,	A useful book.
Un habit neuf,	A new coat.

Many adjectives, expressing some moral qualities, may be placed either *before* or *after* the substantive: as, *un ami fidèle*, or *un fidèle ami*.

There are a few adjectives which generally precede the substantives; the principal are:

<i>Beau,</i>	<i>fine.</i>	<i>Grand,</i>	<i>great.</i>
<i>Bon,</i>	<i>good.</i>	<i>Gros,</i>	<i>big,</i>
<i>Cher</i> (affection),	<i>dear.</i>	<i>Jeune,</i>	<i>young.</i>
<i>Digne,</i>	<i>worthy.</i>	<i>Joli,</i>	<i>pretty.</i>

<i>Long,</i>	long.	<i>Petit,</i>	little.
<i>Mauvais,</i>	bad.	<i>Saint,</i>	holy.
<i>Méchant,</i>	wicked.	<i>Vieux,</i>	old.
<i>Meilleur,</i>	better.	<i>Vilain,</i>	ugly.
<i>Moindre,</i>	less.		

FORMATION OF THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

There are three degrees of comparison; the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

1. The *Positive* is the adjective itself: as, *il est savant*; he is learned.

2. The *Comparative* is the adjective preceded by one of the words *plus*, more; *moins*, less; or *aussi*, as.

There are three sorts of *Comparatives*, called of *superiority*, *inferiority*, and *equality*.

The *Comparative of superiority* is formed by placing *plus*, more, before the adjective, and *que*, than, after it: as,

Il est plus savant que moi,
He is more learned than I.

The *Comparative of inferiority* is formed by placing *moins*, less, before the adjective, and *que*, than, after it; also by putting a negation before the verb, *si*, so, before the adjective, and *que*, as, after it: as,

Je suis moins heureux que vous,
I am less happy than you.
Il n'est pas si riche que vous,
He is not so rich as you.

The *Comparative of equality* is formed by placing *aussi*, as, before the adjective, and *que*, as, after it: as,

Il est aussi studieux que vous,
He is as studious as you.

3. There are two sorts of *Superlatives*: the *relative* and the *absolute*.

The *relative* is formed by prefixing *le*, *la*, *les plus*; or *le*, *la*, *les moins* to the adjective: as,

Le plus riche de vos frères,
 The richest of your brothers.
La moins instruite de ses sœurs,
 The least learned of his sisters.

The *absolute* is formed by prefixing the adverb *très, fort, or bien, &c.,* to the adjective: as,

Cet homme est *très riche,*
 This man is very rich.

THE FOLLOWING ARE IRREGULAR:

Bon, *good*; meilleur, *better*; le meilleur, *the best*.
 Mauvais, *bad*; pire, *worse*; le pire, *the worst*.
 Petit, *little*; moindre, *less*; le moindre, *the least*.

Those three adjectives must not be confounded with the three corresponding adverbs, which are as follows:

Bien, *well*; mieux, *better*; le mieux, *the best*.
 Mal, *badly*; pis, *worse*; le pis, *the worst*.
 Peu, *little*; moins, *less*; le moins, *the least*.

We say also: *plus mauvais, plus petit, plus mal*.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

The *possessive* adjectives fix the signification of substantives, adding an idea of possession.

These adjectives are the following:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc. and Fem.	
Mon,	ma,	mes,	<i>my.</i>
Ton,	ta,	tes,	<i>thy.</i>
Son,	sa,	ses,	<i>his, her, its.</i>
Notre,	notre,	nos,	<i>our.</i>
Votre,	votre,	vos,	<i>your.</i>
Leur,	leur,	leurs,	<i>their.</i>

The possessive adjectives, in French, agree in gender and number with the *object possessed*, and not with the *possessor*, as in English.

EXAMPLES :

Son mari, *her husband*. Son frère, *her brother*.
 Sa femme, *his wife*. Sa sœur, *his sister*.

Mon, ton, son, are used instead of *ma, ta, sa*, before a noun feminine beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute, to avoid the hiatus caused by the meeting of two vowels ; as,

Mon âme, *my soul*. Ton humeur, *thy temper*.
 Ton épée, *thy sword*. Son épouse, *his wife*.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

Demonstrative adjectives serve to denote and point out objects. They are :

<i>Masc. Sing.</i>	<i>Fem. Sing.</i>	<i>Plur. both genders.</i>
Ce, before a cons. or <i>h</i> asp.	Cette { <i>this,</i> or <i>that.</i>	Ces { <i>these,</i> or <i>those.</i>
Cet, before a vowel or <i>h</i> m.		

EXAMPLES :

Masculine.		Feminine.	
Ce soldat, Ce héros, Cet enfant, Cet homme, Ces garçons, Ces arbres,	} this or that { <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>soldier.</i> <i>hero.</i> <i>child.</i> <i>man.</i> <i>boys.</i> <i>trees.</i> </div>	Cette fille, Cette école, Cette herbe, Ces dames, Ces armes, Ces herbes,	} this or that { <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>girl.</i> <i>school.</i> <i>grass.</i> <i>ladies.</i> <i>arms.</i> <i>herbs.</i> </div>

Ci and *là* (*here* and *there*) are often added to the noun to point it out more distinctly ; as

Ce livre-ci, *this book*. *Ce livre-là*, *that book*.
Ces hommes-ci, *these men*. *Ces hommes-là*, *these men*.

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

The *indefinite* adjectives fix the signification of nouns, by adding to most of them an idea of generality.

The indefinite adjectives are :

<i>Chaque,</i>	each, every.
<i>Nul,</i>	no one, no.
<i>Aucun,</i>	none, no one.
<i>Certain,</i>	certain, some.
<i>Même,</i>	same, self, like.
<i>Tout,</i>	any, any one, every.
<i>Quelque,</i>	some, some other.
<i>Plusieurs,</i>	several, many.
<i>Tel,</i>	such.
<i>Quel,</i>	what, which.
<i>Quelconque,</i>	whatever.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

The *numeral* adjectives are of two sorts; the *cardinal* and the *ordinal*.

The *cardinal* are the numbers which denote quantity without marking the order : the *ordinal* are the numbers which denote the order or disposition of things.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

1	Un, m. une, f.	<i>one.</i>
2	Deux,	<i>two.</i>
3	Trois,	<i>three.</i>
4	Quatre,	<i>four.</i>
5	Cinq,	<i>five.</i>
6	Six,	<i>six.</i>
7	Sept,	<i>seven.</i>
8	Huit,	<i>eight.</i>
9	Neuf,	<i>nine.</i>
10	Dix,	<i>ten.</i>
11	Onze,	<i>eleven.</i>
12	Douze,	<i>twelve.</i>
13	Treize,	<i>thirteen.</i>
14	Quatorze,	<i>fourteen.</i>
15	Quinze,	<i>fifteen.</i>
16	Seize,	<i>sixteen.</i>
17	Dix-sept,	<i>seventeen.</i>

18	Dix-huit,	<i>eighteen.</i>
19	Dix-neuf,	<i>nineteen.</i>
20	Vingt,	<i>twenty.</i>
21	Vingt et un,*	<i>twenty-one.</i>
22	Vingt-deux,	<i>twenty-two.</i>
23	Vingt-trois,	<i>twenty-three.</i>
24	Vingt-quatre,	<i>twenty-four.</i>
25	Vingt-cinq,	<i>twenty-five.</i>
26	Vingt-six,	<i>twenty-six.</i>
27	Vingt-sept,	<i>twenty-seven.</i>
28	Vingt-huit,	<i>twenty-eight.</i>
29	Vingt-neuf,	<i>twenty-nine.</i>
30	Trente,	<i>thirty.</i>
31	Trent et un,	<i>thirty-one.</i>
32	Trente-deux,	<i>thirty-two.</i>
33	Trente-trois,	<i>thirty-three.</i>
34	Trente-quatre,	<i>thirty-four.</i>
35	Trente-cinq,	<i>thirty-five.</i>
36	Trente-six,	<i>thirty-six.</i>
37	Trente-sept,	<i>thirty-seven.</i>
38	Trente-huit,	<i>thirty-eight.</i>
39	Trente-neuf,	<i>thirty-nine.</i>
40	Quarante,	<i>forty.</i>
41	Quarante et un,	<i>forty-one.</i>
42	Quarante-deux,	<i>forty-two.</i>
43	Quarante-trois,	<i>forty-three.</i>
44	Quarante-quatre,	<i>forty-four.</i>
45	Quarante-cinq,	<i>forty-five.</i>
46	Quarante-six,	<i>forty-six.</i>
47	Quarante-sept,	<i>forty-seven.</i>
48	Quarante-huit,	<i>forty-eight.</i>
49	Quarante-neuf,	<i>forty-nine.</i>
50	Cinquante,	<i>fifty.</i>
51	Cinquante et un,	<i>fifty-one.</i>
52	Cinquante-deux,	<i>fifty-two.</i>
53	Cinquante-trois,	<i>fifty-three.</i>
54	Cinquante-quatre,	<i>fifty-four.</i>

* From *twenty* to *sixty* the conjunction *et* may or may not be used before *un*.

55	Cinquante-cinq,	<i>fifty-five.</i>
56	Cinquante-six,	<i>fifty-six.</i>
57	Cinquante-sept,	<i>fifty-seven.</i>
58	Cinquante-huit,	<i>fifty-eight.</i>
59	Cinquante-neuf,	<i>fifty-nine.</i>
60	Soixante,	<i>sixty.</i>
61	Soixante et un,	<i>sixty-one.</i>
62	Soixante-deux,	<i>sixty-two.</i>
63	Soixante-trois,	<i>sixty-three.</i>
64	Soixante-quatre,	<i>sixty-four.</i>
65	Soixante-cinq,	<i>sixty-five.</i>
66	Soixante-six,	<i>sixty-six.</i>
67	Soixante-sept,	<i>sixty-seven.</i>
68	Soixante-huit,	<i>sixty-eight.</i>
69	Soixante-neuf,	<i>sixty-nine.</i>
70	Soixante et dix,	<i>seventy.</i>
71	Soixante et onze,	<i>seventy-one.</i>
72	Soixante-douze,	<i>seventy-two.</i>
73	Soixante-treize,	<i>seventy-three.</i>
74	Soixante-quatorze,	<i>seventy-four.</i>
75	Soixante-quinze,	<i>seventy-five.</i>
76	Soixante-seize,	<i>seventy-six.</i>
77	Soixante-dix-sept,	<i>seventy-seven.</i>
78	Soixante-dix-huit,	<i>seventy-eight.</i>
79	Soixante-dix-neuf,	<i>seventy-nine.</i>
80	Quatre-vingts,	<i>eighty.</i>
81	Quatre-vingt-un,	<i>eighty-one.</i>
82	Quatre-vingt-deux,	<i>eighty-two.</i>
83	Quatre-vingt-trois,	<i>eighty-three.</i>
84	Quatre-vingt-quatre,	<i>eighty-four.</i>
85	Quatre-vingt-cinq,	<i>eighty-five.</i>
86	Quatre-vingt-six,	<i>eighty-six.</i>
87	Quatre-vingt-sept,	<i>eighty-seven.</i>
88	Quatre-vingt-huit,	<i>eighty-eight.</i>
89	Quatre-vingt-neuf,	<i>eighty-nine.</i>
90	Quatre-vingt-dix,	<i>ninety.</i>
91	Quatre-vingt-onze,	<i>ninety-one.</i>
92	Quatre-vingt-douze,	<i>ninety-two.</i>
93	Quatre-vingt-treize,	<i>ninety-three.</i>
94	Quatre-vingt-quatorze,	<i>ninety-four.</i>

95	Quatre-vingt-quinze,	<i>ninety-five.</i>
96	Quatre-vingt-seize,	<i>ninety-six.</i>
97	Quatre-vingt-dix-sept,	<i>ninety-seven.</i>
98	Quatre-vingt-dix-huit,	<i>ninety-eight.</i>
99	Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf,	<i>ninety-nine.</i>
100	Cent,	<i>one hundred.</i>
101	Cent un, &c.,	<i>one hundred & one.</i>
200	Deux cents,	<i>two hundred.</i>
201	Deux cent un, &c.,	<i>two hundred & one.</i>
300	Trois cents,	<i>three hundred.</i>
400	Quatre cents,	<i>four hundred.</i>
500	Cinq cents,	<i>five hundred.</i>
600	Six cents,	<i>six hundred.</i>
700	Sept cents,	<i>seven hundred.</i>
800	Huit cents,	<i>eight hundred.</i>
900	Neuf cents,	<i>nine hundred.</i>
1000	Mille,	<i>one thousand.</i>

100,000 Cent mille, *one hundred thousand.*

1,000,000 Un million, *one million.*

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

1 ^{er}	Premier,	<i>first.</i>
2 ^d	Second <i>or</i> deuxième,	<i>second.</i>
3 ^e	Troisième,	<i>third.</i>
4 ^e	Quatrième,	<i>fourth.</i>
5 ^e	Cinquième,	<i>fifth.</i>
6 ^e	Sixième,	<i>sixth.</i>
7 ^e	Septième,	<i>seventh.</i>
8 ^e	Huitième,	<i>eighth.</i>
9 ^e	Neuvième,	<i>ninth.</i>
10 ^e	Dixième,	<i>tenth.</i>
11 ^e	Onzième,	<i>eleventh.</i>
12 ^e	Douzième,	<i>twelfth.</i>
13 ^e	Treizième,	<i>thirteenth.</i>
14 ^e	Quatorzième,	<i>fourteenth.</i>
15 ^e	Quinzième,	<i>fifteenth.</i>
16 ^e	Seizième,	<i>sixteenth.</i>

17°	Dix-septième,	<i>seventeenth.</i>
18°	Dix-huitième,	<i>eighteenth.</i>
19°	Dix-neuvième,	<i>nineteenth.</i>
20°	Vingtième,	<i>twentieth.</i>
21°	Vingt-et-unième,	<i>twenty-first.</i>
22°	Vingt-deuxième,	<i>twenty-second.</i>
30°	Trentième,	<i>thirtieth.</i>
40°	Quarantième,	<i>fortieth.</i>
50°	Cinquantième,	<i>fiftieth.</i>
60°	Soixantième,	<i>sixtieth.</i>
70°	Soixante-dixième,	<i>seventieth.</i>
80°	Quatre-vingtième,	<i>eightieth.</i>
90°	Quatre-vingt-dixième,	<i>ninetieth.</i>
100°	Centième,	<i>hundredth.</i>
101°	Cent-unième,	<i>hundred and first.</i>
200°	Deux-centième,	<i>two hundredth.</i>
1000°	Millième,	<i>thousandth.</i>

There are three other sorts of numbers, called *Fractional*, *Collective*, and *Proportional*.

Fractional.

La moitié,	<i>the half.</i>
Le tiers,	<i>the third.</i>
Le quart,	<i>the fourth.</i>
Les deux tiers,	<i>two thirds.</i>
Les trois quarts,	<i>three fourths.</i>
Un cinquième,	<i>one fifth.</i>
Un sixième,	<i>one sixth.</i>
Un dixième, &c.,	<i>one tenth.</i>

Collective.

Une douzaine,	<i>a dozen.</i>
Une demi-douzaine,	<i>half a dozen.</i>
Une quinzaine,	<i>about 15.</i>
Une vingtaine, &c.	<i>„ 20.</i>
Une cinquantaine,	<i>„ 50.</i>
Une soixantaine,	<i>„ 60.</i>
Une centaine,	<i>„ 100.</i>
Un millier,	<i>„ 1000.</i>

Proportional.

Le double,	<i>the double.</i>
Le triple,	<i>the treble.</i>
Le quadruple,	<i>the fourfold.</i>
Le centuple, &c.,	<i>the hundredfold.</i>

CHAPTER IV.

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are words used instead of nouns to avoid repetition.

There are five sorts of pronouns; the *personal*, *possessive*, *demonstrative*, *relative*, and *indefinite*.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns are used instead of the names of persons and things. They are of two sorts, viz.: the *conjunctive*, so called from their being immediately united with verbs; and the *disjunctive*, which may be used without any reference to a verb.

CONJUNCTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

<i>Nominative.</i>		<i>Dative.</i>	
Je,	<i>I.</i>	Me,	<i>to me.</i>
Tu,	<i>thou.</i>	Te,	<i>to thee.</i>
Il, elle,	<i>he, she, it.</i>	Lui,	<i>to him, her, it.</i>
Nous,	<i>we.</i>	Nous,	<i>to us.</i>
Vous,	<i>you.</i>	Vous,	<i>to you.</i>
Ils, elles,	<i>they.</i>	Leur,	<i>to them.</i>

Accusative.

Me,	<i>me.</i>	Nous,	<i>us.</i>
Te,	<i>thee.</i>	Vous,	<i>you.</i>
Le, la,	<i>him, her, it.</i>	Les,	<i>them.</i>

SE is used in reflective verbs for *one's self*, *himself*,

herself, itself, themselves, each other, one another, or to one's self, &c.

EN, *of or from me, thee, him, her, it, us, you, them, that; of or from that place, &c.*

Y, *to me, thee, him, her, it, us, them, that; to or in that place, there, &c.*

DISJUNCTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Nominative and Accusative.

Moi,	<i>I,</i>	<i>me.</i>
Toi,	<i>thou,</i>	<i>thee.</i>
Lui, elle, soi,	<i>he, she,</i>	<i>him, her, self.</i>
Nous,	<i>we,</i>	<i>us.</i>
Vous,	<i>you,</i>	<i>you.</i>
Eux, elles, soi,	<i>they,</i>	<i>them, selves.</i>

Disjunctive Pronouns used with MÊME.

Moi-même,	<i>myself.</i>	Nous-mêmes,	<i>ourselves.</i>
Toi-même,	<i>thyself.</i>	Vous-mêmes,	<i>yourselves.</i>
Lui-même,	<i>himself.</i>	Eux-mêmes,	<i>themselves.</i>
Elle-même,	<i>herself.</i>	Elles-mêmes,	<i>themselves.</i>
Soi-même,	<i>one's self.</i>		

N.B.—See the Syntax for further rules on the conjunctive and disjunctive pronouns.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Possessive pronouns denote *possession*, and are used instead of a substantive already mentioned.

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS ARE :

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Le mien, la mienne,		les miens, les miennes,	<i>mine.</i>
Le tien, la tienne,		les tiens, les tiennes,	<i>thine.</i>
Le sien, la sienne,		les siens, les siennes,	<i>his, hers, its.</i>
Le nôtre, la nôtre,		les nôtres, les nôtres,	<i>ours.</i>
Le vôtre, la vôtre,		les vôtres, les vôtres,	<i>yours.</i>
Le leur, la leur,		les leurs, les leurs,	<i>theirs.</i>

The article *le, la, les*, which precedes these pronouns, when accompanied by *de* or *à*, becomes *du, de la, des*, and *aux, à la, aux*.

EXAMPLES.

Du mien,	de la mienne,	} <i>of mine, &c.</i>
Des miens,	des miennes,	
Au mien,	à la mienne,	} <i>to mine, &c.</i>
Aux miens,	aux miennes,	

These pronouns always agree in gender and number with the object *possessed*, and not with the *possessor*, as in English.

EXAMPLES.

Mon père et LE VÔTRE,	<i>my father and yours.</i>
Ma mère et LA VÔTRE,	<i>my mother and yours.</i>
Vos frères et LES SIENS,	<i>your brothers and hers.</i>
Vos sœurs et LES SIENNES,	<i>your sisters and hers.</i>

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Demonstrative pronouns serve to denote and point out the persons or things which they represent. They are the following :

Ce, it or that, before the verb *être*, to be, is used for the *person* or the *thing* we wish to designate or point out.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Ce n'est pas moi,</i>	<i>It is not I.</i>
<i>Qui est-ce ?</i>	<i>Who is it ?</i>
<i>Ce n'est pas vrai,</i>	<i>It is not true.</i>

Ceci, this, cela, that, which refer to an object understood.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Ceci est bon,</i>	<i>This is good.</i>
<i>Cela est mauvais,</i>	<i>That is bad.</i>
<i>Donnez-moi ceci,</i>	<i>Give me this.</i>
<i>Prenez cela,</i>	<i>Take that.</i>

Celui, celle, this, that: ceux, celles, these, those; which are always followed by *de*, or by one of the relative pronouns *qui, que*.

EXAMPLES.

Mon fils et *celui* de mon ami,
My son and that of my friend.
 Ma plume et *celle* de mon frère,
My pen and that of my brother.
Celui qui est devant vous,
That which is before you.
Ceux que j'ai acheté,
Those which I have bought.

OBSERVE.—The particles *ci* and *là* (see page 23) are often placed after *celui, celle, ceux, celles*, to indicate more particularly persons and things, or to denote the nearest or farthest in point of place or time.

EXAMPLES.

Prenez <i>celui-ci</i> ou <i>celui-là</i> ,	<i>Take this or that.</i>
<i>Ceux-ci</i> sont bons,	<i>These are good.</i>
<i>Ceux-là</i> sont mauvais,	<i>Those are bad.</i>

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronoun relates to a substantive or pronoun which precedes, and which is called its *antecedent*. They are the following:

Qui, (nom.)	<i>who,</i>	} <i>which or that.</i>
Que, (acc.)	<i>whom,</i>	
Quoi,	<i>what.</i>	
Dont,	<i>whose, of whom.</i>	
Où,	<i>where, in which.</i>	
Lequel,	<i>which.</i>	

Qui, que, and dont are used for both genders and numbers of all sorts of objects.

EXAMPLES.

L'homme *qui* parle,
The man who speaks.

La lettre *qui* est sur la table,
The letter which is upon the table.

L'enfant *que* je vois,
The child whom I see.

Les lois *que* nous observons,
The laws which we observe.

L'officier *dont* vous parlez,
The officer of whom you speak.

Le maison *dont* vous parlez,
The house of which you speak.

Lequel applies to persons and things. It changes according to the gender and number of the noun to which it relates, and is thus declined :

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Lequel,	laquelle,	lesquels,	lesquelles.
Duquel,	de laquelle,	desquels,	desquelles.
Anquel,	à laquelle,	auxquels,	auxquelles.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

The *indefinite* pronouns are words which denote persons and things in a vague and general manner: as,

On,	<i>one, people, they, we.</i>
Quiconque,	<i>whoever, any one who.</i>
Quelqu'un,	<i>some body, some one.</i>
Chacun,	<i>every one, each.</i>
Autrui,	<i>others, other people.</i>
Personne,	<i>no body, no one.</i>
L'un l'autre,	<i>one another. each other.</i>
L'un et l'autre,	<i>both.</i>

CHAPTER V.

VERBS.

A *verb* is a word which expresses *existence, action, or passion*; as,

Je suis,	J'aime,	Je suis aimé,
<i>I am.</i>	<i>I love.</i>	<i>I am loved.</i>

The *Subject* or *Nominative* of a verb is the word causing the action of that verb, or experiencing the effect caused by the action of that verb: as, *Je parle, I speak. Il est aimé, he is loved.*

The *Object* or *Regimen* (in French *regime* or *complément*) is the word that completes the idea suggested by a previous word: as, *J'aime MA MÈRE, I love my mother.*

There are two sorts of objects or regimens, the direct and indirect.

The *Direct Regimen* is that word which completes the signification of the verb, without the assistance of any other word: as, *J'écris UNE LETTRE, I write a letter.*

The *Indirect Regimen* (in English, *the oblique case*) is any word that completes the signification of the verb by the help of certain other words, named prepositions; such as, *à, de, pour, avec, dans, &c.*: as, *Ecrivez à VOTRE SŒUR, Write to your sister.*

The verb *être*, as it expresses existence only, is called a verb *substantive*; all other verbs, as they contain an attribute or quality, are called *attributive* or *adjective*: as, *je lis*, formed of *je suis lisant*.

There are five sorts of verbs *adjective*:

The Active,	<i>les verbes actifs.</i>
The Passive,	<i>les verbes passifs.</i>

The Neuter,	<i>les verbes neutres.</i>
The Reflective,	<i>les verbes réfléchis.</i>
The Unipersonal,	<i>les verbes unipersonnels.</i>

The *Active Verb* expresses an action done by the subject or nominative, and has a direct object or regimen: as,

J'étudie l'histoire,	<i>I study history.</i>
Il aime la gloire,	<i>He loves glory.</i>

The *Passive Verb* expresses an action received or suffered by the subject, and performed by another: as,

Mon père est aimé d'eux,	<i>My father is loved by them.</i>
Son fils est instruit par lui,	<i>His son is taught by him.</i>

The *Neuter Verb* expresses either a state: as, *IL DORT, He sleeps*; or an action confined to the subject: as, *Je marche, I walk*; or an action passing to an object by the help of a preposition: as,

Je vais en Italie,	<i>I am going to Italy.</i>
Il travaille avec courage,	<i>He works with courage.</i>

A verb is *active* when *quelqu'un* or *quelque chose*, added to it, makes sense: as, *j'estime quelqu'un, je chante quelque chose*. It is *neuter* when it does not admit of those words after it; thus: we cannot say *plaire quelqu'un, languir quelque chose*.

The *Reflective* or *Pronominal Verb* is that which is conjugated with two pronouns of the same person, thus:

<i>Je me,</i>	<i>Nous nous,</i>
<i>Tu te,</i>	<i>Vous vous,</i>
<i>Il se,</i>	<i>Ils se.</i>

EXAMPLES.

Je me repens,	<i>I repent.</i>
Il s'habille,	<i>He dresses himself.</i>
Vous vous lavez,	<i>You wash yourselves.</i>

The *Unipersonal* or *Impersonal Verb* is that which is used in the third person singular only : as,

Il faut,	<i>It is necessary.</i>
Il arrive,	<i>It happens.</i>
Il pleut,	<i>It rains.</i>
Il neige,	<i>It snows.</i>

Verbs are necessarily subject to *numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.*

NUMBERS.

There are two Numbers in verbs, the *singular*, which speaks of one : as, *L'enfant dort*, The child sleeps : and the *plural*, which speaks of more than one : as, *Les enfants dorment*, The children sleep.

PERSONS.

There are three Persons in each number : the *first* is the person who speaks; the *second* is the person spoken to ; the *third* is the person spoken of : as,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 st Je lis.	Nous lisons.
2 ^d Tu lis.	Vous lisez.
3 ^d Il lit.	Ils lisent.

MOODS.

Moods are the different ways of using a verb. There are five moods, viz. : the *Indicative*, the *Conditional*, the *Imperative*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

The *Indicative* affirms in a direct and positive manner, as :

J'écris,	<i>I write.</i>
Nous lisons,	<i>We will read.</i>

The *Conditional* affirms with a condition : as,

Je chanterais si je pouvais,
I would sing if I could.
 Viendrait-il s'il était invité,
Would he come if he was invited?

The *Imperative* commands, exhorts, desires, or requests : as,

Répondez-moi,	<i>Answer me.</i>
Aimez Dieu,	<i>Love God.</i>
Restons ici,	<i>Let us stay here.</i>

The *Subjunctive* expresses affirmation in a subordinate manner, and dependent on another verb, to which it is united by a conjunction : as,

Je doute qu'il vienne,
I doubt whether he will come.
 Il faut que j'écrive,
I must write.
 Croyez-vous qu'il lise,
Do you think that he reads?

The *Infinitive* expresses action or state in an indefinite manner, without any relation to number or person : as,

Parler,	<i>to speak.</i>
Donner,	<i>to give.</i>
Avoir fini,	<i>to have finished.</i>

TENSES.

The Tenses refer to the time. There are three principal tenses, viz :

The present,	<i>le présent.</i>
The past or preterit,	<i>le passé ou préterit.</i>
The future,	<i>le futur.</i>

The tenses are divided into *Simple* and *Compound*. The *Simple tenses* are expressed by one word : as,

Je parle,	<i>I speak.</i>
Il lisait,	<i>He was reading.</i>
Nous écrirons,	<i>We will write.</i>

The *Compound tenses* are formed with the verbs *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be (then called *auxiliary*), and the past participle of any other ; as,

J'ai parlé,	<i>I have spoken.</i>
Il avait lu,	<i>He had read.</i>
Nous aurons écrit,	<i>We shall have written.</i>

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

To write or to repeat a verb with all its changes of *moods*, *tenses*, *numbers*, and *persons*, is to *conjugate* it.

There are in French four conjugations, which are distinguished by the termination of the present of the infinitive.

The	{	1st ends in ER,	as	aimer,	to love.
		2nd „ IR,	„	finir,	to finish.
		3rd „ OIR,	„	recevoir,	to receive.
		4th „ RE,	„	rendre,	to render.

In each of these conjugations there are *regular*, *irregular*, and *defective* verbs.

A verb is *regular* when it is conjugated in all its tenses and persons like one of the four conjugations.

It is *irregular* when it deviates from the rules by which regular verbs are conjugated.

It is *defective* when it wants some mood, tense, or person.

The two auxiliary verbs *avoir* and *être*, helping to conjugate all other verbs in their compound tenses, should be learned first.

Auxiliary verb **AVOIR**, *to have.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

J'ai,	<i>I have.</i>
Tu as,	<i>Thou hast.</i>
Il or elle a,	<i>He or she has.</i>
Nous avons,	<i>We have.</i>
Vous avez,	<i>You have.</i>
Ils or elles ont,	<i>They have.</i>

IMPERFECT.

J'avais,	<i>I had.</i>
Tu avais,	<i>Thou hadst.</i>
Il avait,	<i>He had.</i>
Nous avions,	<i>We had.</i>
Vous aviez,	<i>You had.</i>
Ils avaient,	<i>They had.</i>

PAST DEFINITE.

J'eus,	<i>I had.</i>
Tu eus,	<i>Thou hadst.</i>
Il eut,	<i>He had.</i>
Nous eûmes,	<i>We had.</i>
Vous eûtes,	<i>You had.</i>
Ils eurent,	<i>They had.</i>

FUTURE.

J'aurai,	<i>I shall or will have.</i>
Tu auras,	<i>Thou wilt have.</i>
Il aura,	<i>He will have.</i>
Nous aurons,	<i>We shall or will have.</i>
Vous aurez,	<i>You will have.</i>
Ils auront,	<i>They will have.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST INDEFINITE.

J'ai eu,	<i>I have had.</i>
Tu as eu,	<i>Thou hast had.</i>
Il a eu,	<i>He has had.</i>
Nous avons eu,	<i>We have had.</i>
Vous avez eu,	<i>You have had.</i>
Ils ont eu,	<i>They have had.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais eu,	<i>I had had.</i>
Tu avais eu,	<i>Thou hadst had.</i>
Il avait eu,	<i>He had had.</i>
Nous avions eu,	<i>We had had.</i>
Vous aviez eu,	<i>You had had.</i>
Ils avaient eu,	<i>They had had.</i>

PAST ANTERIOR.

J'eus eu,	<i>I had had.</i>
Tu eus eu,	<i>Thou hadst had.</i>
Il eut eu,	<i>He had had.</i>
Nous eûmes eu,	<i>We had had.</i>
Vous eûtes eu,	<i>You had had.</i>
Ils eurent eu,	<i>They had had.</i>

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai eu,	<i>I shall or will have had.</i>
Tu auras eu,	<i>Thou wilt have had.</i>
Il aura eu,	<i>He will have had.</i>
Nous aurons eu,	<i>We shall or will have had.</i>
Vous aurez eu,	<i>You will have had.</i>
Ils auront eu,	<i>They will have had.</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

J'aurais,	<i>I should or would have.</i>
Tu aurais,	<i>Thou wouldst have.</i>
Il aurait,	<i>He would have.</i>
Nous aurions,	<i>We should or would have.</i>
Vous auriez,	<i>You would have.</i>
Ils auraient,	<i>They would have.</i>

PAST.

J'aurais <i>or</i> eusse eu,	<i>I should or would have had.</i>
Tu aurais <i>or</i> eusses eu,	<i>Thou wouldst have had.</i>
Il aurait <i>or</i> eût eu,	<i>He would have had.</i>
Nous aurions <i>or</i> eussions eu,	<i>We should or would have had.</i>
Vous auriez <i>or</i> eussiez eu,	<i>You would have had.</i>
Ils auraient <i>or</i> eussent eu,	<i>They would have had.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aie,	<i>Have (thou).</i>
Qu'il ait,	<i>Let him have.</i>
Ayons,	<i>Let us have.</i>
Ayez,	<i>Have (ye or you).</i>
Qu'ils aient,	<i>Let them have.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

Que j'aie,	<i>That I may have.</i>
Qui tu aies,	<i>That thou mayst have.</i>
Qu'il ait,	<i>That he may have.</i>
Que nous ayons,	<i>That we may have.</i>
Que vous ayez,	<i>That you may have.</i>
Qu'ils aient,	<i>That they may have.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que j'eusse,	<i>That I might have.</i>
Que tu eusses,	<i>That thou mightst have.</i>
Qu'il eût,	<i>That he might have.</i>
Que nous eussions,	<i>That we might have.</i>
Que vous eussiez,	<i>That you might have.</i>
Qu'ils eussent,	<i>That they might have.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST.

Que j'aie eu,	<i>That I may have had.</i>
Que tu aies eu,	<i>That thou mayst have had.</i>
Qu'il ait eu,	<i>That he may have had.</i>
Que nous ayons eu,	<i>That we may have had.</i>
Que vous ayez eu,	<i>That you may have had.</i>
Qu'ils aient eu,	<i>That they may have had.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse eu,	<i>That I might have had.</i>
Que tu eusses eu,	<i>That thou mightst have had.</i>
Qu'il eût eu,	<i>That he might have had.</i>
Que nous eussions eu,	<i>That we might have had.</i>
Que vous eussiez eu,	<i>That you might have had.</i>
Qu'ils eussent eu,	<i>That they might have had.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	Avoir,	<i>to have.</i>
PAST.	Avoir eu,	<i>to have had.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Ayant,	<i>having.</i>
PAST.	Eu, eue—Ayant eu,	<i>had—having had.</i>

NOTE.—*Avoir*, to have, besides being an auxiliary verb, is also used in the active voice : as, *j'ai un ami*.

Auxiliary verb ÊTRE, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

Je suis,	<i>I am.</i>
Tu es,	<i>Thou art.</i>
Il or elle est,	<i>He or she is.</i>
Nous sommes,	<i>We are.</i>
Vous êtes,	<i>You are.</i>
Ils or elles sont,	<i>They are.</i>

IMPERFECT.

J'étais,	<i>I was.</i>
Tu étais,	<i>Thou wast.</i>
Il était,	<i>He was.</i>
Nous étions,	<i>We were.</i>
Vous étiez,	<i>You were.</i>
Ils étaient,	<i>They were.</i>

PAST DEFINITE.

Je fus,	<i>I was.</i>
Tu fus,	<i>Thou wast.</i>
Il fut,	<i>He was.</i>
Nous fûmes,	<i>We were.</i>
Vous fûtes,	<i>You were.</i>
Ils furent,	<i>They were.</i>

FUTURE.

Je serai,	<i>I shall or will be.</i>
Tu seras,	<i>Thou wilt be.</i>
Il sera,	<i>He will be.</i>
Nous serons,	<i>We shall or will be.</i>
Vous serez,	<i>You will be.</i>
Ils seront,	<i>They will be.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST INDEFINITE.

J'ai été,	<i>I have been.</i>
Tu as été,	<i>Thou hast been.</i>
Il a été,	<i>He has been.</i>
Nous avons été,	<i>We have been.</i>
Vous avez été,	<i>You have been.</i>
Ils ont été,	<i>They have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais été,	<i>I had been.</i>
Tu avais été,	<i>Thou hadst been.</i>
Il avait été,	<i>He had been.</i>
Nous avions été,	<i>We had been.</i>
Vous aviez été,	<i>You had been.</i>
Ils avaient été,	<i>They had been.</i>

PAST ANTERIOR.

J'eus été,	<i>I had been.</i>
Tu eus été,	<i>Thou hadst been.</i>
Il eut été,	<i>He had been.</i>
Nous eûmes été,	<i>We had been.</i>
Vous eûtes été,	<i>You had been.</i>
Ils eurent été,	<i>They had been.</i>

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai été,	<i>I shall or will have been.</i>
Tu auras été,	<i>Thou wilt have been.</i>
Il aura été,	<i>He will have been.</i>
Nous aurons été,	<i>We shall or will have been.</i>
Vous aurez été,	<i>You will have been.</i>
Ils auront été,	<i>They will have been.</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je serais,	<i>I should or would be.</i>
Tu serais,	<i>Thou wouldst be.</i>
Il serait,	<i>He would be.</i>
Nous serions,	<i>We should or would be.</i>
Vous seriez,	<i>You would be.</i>
Ils seraient,	<i>They would be.</i>

PAST.

J'aurais <i>or</i> eusse été,	<i>I should or would have been.</i>
Tu aurais <i>or</i> eusses été,	<i>Thou wouldst have been.</i>
Il aurait <i>or</i> eût été,	<i>He would have been.</i>
Nous aurions <i>or</i> eussions été,	<i>We should or would have been.</i>
Vous auriez <i>or</i> eussiez été,	<i>You would have been.</i>
Ils auraient <i>or</i> eussent été,	<i>They would have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sois,	<i>Be (thou).</i>
Qu'il soit,	<i>Let him be.</i>
Soyons,	<i>Let us be.</i>
Soyez,	<i>Be (ye or you).</i>
Qu'ils soient,	<i>Let them be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

Que je sois,	<i>That I may be.</i>
Que tu sois,	<i>That thou mayst be.</i>
Qu'il soit,	<i>That he may be.</i>

Que nous soyons,	<i>That we may be.</i>
Que vous soyez,	<i>That you may be.</i>
Qu'ils soient,	<i>That they may be.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que je fusse,	<i>That I might be.</i>
Que tu fusses,	<i>That thou mightst be.</i>
Qu'il fût,	<i>That he might be.</i>
Que nous fussions,	<i>That we might be.</i>
Que vous fussiez,	<i>That you might be.</i>
Qu'ils fussent,	<i>That they might be.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST.

Que j'aie été,	<i>That I may have been.</i>
Que tu aies été,	<i>That thou mayst have been.</i>
Qu'il ait été,	<i>That he may have been.</i>
Que nous ayons été,	<i>That we may have been.</i>
Que vous ayez été,	<i>That you may have been.</i>
Qu'ils aient été,	<i>That they may have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse été,	<i>That I might have been.</i>
Que tu eusses été,	<i>That thou mightst have been.</i>
Qu'il eût été,	<i>That he might have been.</i>
Que nous eussions été,	<i>That we might have been.</i>
Que vous eussiez été,	<i>That you might have been.</i>
Qu'ils eussent été,	<i>That they might have been.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	Être,	<i>to be.</i>
PAST.	Avoir été,	<i>to have been.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Étant,	<i>being.</i>
PAST.	Été,—Ayant été,	<i>been—having been.</i>

Use of AVOIR and ÊTRE as Auxiliaries.

The verb *Avoir* serves to conjugate :

1. Its own compound tenses.
2. Those of the verb *être*.
3. Those of all active and unipersonal verbs.
4. Those of neuter verbs, except a few which are conjugated with *être*.

The verb *Être* serves to conjugate :

1. All passive verbs.
2. The compound tenses of all reflexive verbs.
3. Those of some neuter verbs.

REGULAR VERBS.

FIRST CONJUNCTION IN ER.

AIMER, To Love.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

J'aime,*	<i>I love, do love, or am loving.</i>
Tu aimes,	<i>Thou lovest.</i>
Il aime,	<i>He loves.</i>

* **NOTE.**—The French has no emphatic auxiliary like *do, does, or did*, and the participle present is never used as in the English expressions *I am loving, I was loving, &c.*

Nous aimons,	<i>We love.</i>
Vous aimez,	<i>You love.</i>
Ils aiment,	<i>They love.</i>

IMPERFECT.

J'aimais,	<i>I was loving.</i>
Tu aimais,	<i>Thou wast loving.</i>
Il aimait,	<i>He was loving.</i>
Nous aimions,	<i>We were loving.</i>
Vous aimiez,	<i>You were loving.</i>
Ils amaient,	<i>They were loving.</i>

PAST DEFINITE.

J'aimai,	<i>I loved.</i>
Tu aimas,	<i>Thou lovedst.</i>
Il aima,	<i>He loved.</i>
Nous aimâmes,	<i>We loved.</i>
Vous aimâtes,	<i>You loved.</i>
Ils aimèrent,	<i>They loved.</i>

FUTURE.

J'aimerai,	<i>I shall or will love.</i>
Tu aimeras,	<i>Thou wilt love.</i>
Il aimera,	<i>He will love.</i>
Nous aimerons,	<i>We shall or will love.</i>
Vous aimerez,	<i>You will love.</i>
Ils aimeront,	<i>They will love.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST INDEFINITE.

J'ai aimé,	<i>I have loved.</i>
Tu as aimé,	<i>Thou hast loved.</i>
Il a aimé,	<i>He has loved.</i>
Nous avons aimé,	<i>We have loved.</i>
Vous avez aimé,	<i>You have loved.</i>
Ils ont aimé,	<i>They have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais aimé,	<i>I had loved.</i>
Tu avais aimé,	<i>Thou hadst loved,</i>
Il avait aimé,	<i>He had loved.</i>
Nous avions aimé,	<i>We had loved.</i>
Vous aviez aimé,	<i>You had loved.</i>
Ils avaient aimé,	<i>They had loved.</i>

PAST ANTERIOR.

J'eus aimé,	<i>I had loved.</i>
Tu eus aimé,	<i>Thou hadst loved.</i>
Il eut aimé,	<i>He had loved.</i>
Nous eûmes aimé,	<i>We had loved.</i>
Vous eûtes aimé,	<i>You had loved.</i>
Ils eurent aimé,	<i>They had loved.</i>

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai aimé,	<i>I shall or will have loved.</i>
Tu auras aimé,	<i>Thou wilt have loved.</i>
Il aura aimé,	<i>He will have loved.</i>
Nous aurons aimé,	<i>We shall or will have loved.</i>
Vous aurez aimé,	<i>You will have loved.</i>
Ils auront aimé,	<i>They will have loved.</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

J'aimerais,	<i>I should or would love.</i>
Tu aimerais,	<i>Thou wouldst love.</i>
Il aimerait,	<i>He would love.</i>
Nous aimerions,	<i>We should or would love.</i>
Vous aimeriez,	<i>You would love.</i>
Ils aimeraient,	<i>They would love.</i>

PAST.

J'aurais or eusse aimé,	<i>I should or would have loved.</i>
Tu aurais or eusses aimé,	<i>Thou wouldst have loved.</i>
Il aurait or eût aimé,	<i>He would have loved.</i>

Nous aurions *or* eussions *We should or would have*
 aimé, *loved.*
 Vous auriez *or* eussiez aimé, *You would have loved;*
 Ils auraient *or* eussent aimé, *They would have loved.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aime,	<i>Love (thou).</i>
Qu'il aime,	<i>Let him love.</i>
Aimons,	<i>Let us love.</i>
Aimez,	<i>Love (ye or you).</i>
Qu'ils aiment,	<i>Let them love.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

Que j'aime,	<i>That I may love.</i>
Que tu aimes,	<i>That thou mayst love.</i>
Qu'il aime,	<i>That he may love.</i>
Que nous aimions,	<i>That we may love.</i>
Que vous aimiez,	<i>That you may love.</i>
Qu'ils aiment,	<i>That they may love.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que j'aimasse,	<i>That I might love.</i>
Que tu aimasses,	<i>That thou mightst love.</i>
Qu'il aimât,	<i>That he might love.</i>
Que nous aimassions,	<i>That we might love.</i>
Que vous aimassiez,	<i>That you might love.</i>
Qu'ils aimassent,	<i>That they might love.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES,

PAST.

Que j'aie aimé,	<i>That I may have loved.</i>
Que tu aies aimé,	<i>That thou mayst have loved.</i>
Qu'il ait aimé,	<i>That he may have loved.</i>
Que nous ayons aimé,	<i>That we may have loved.</i>
Que vous ayez aimé,	<i>That you may have loved.</i>
Qu'ils aient aimé,	<i>That they may have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse aimé,	<i>That I might have loved.</i>
Que tu eusses aimé,	<i>That thou mightst have loved.</i>
Qu'il eût aimé,	<i>That he might have loved.</i>
Que nous eussions aimé,	<i>That we might have loved.</i>
Que vous eussiez aimé,	<i>That you might have loved.</i>
Qu'ils eussent aimé,	<i>That they might have loved.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	Aimer,	<i>to love.</i>
PAST,	Avoir aimé,	<i>to have loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Aimant,	<i>loving.</i>
PAST,	Aimé,	<i>loved.</i>

REMARKS

ON SOME VERBS OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. In verbs whose Infinitive ends in *ger*, *g* must always be followed by *e* mute, before *a* and *o*, in order to preserve the soft sound of *g*: *Je mangeai*, I ate; *nous jugeons*, we judge.

2. Verbs ending in *cer*, as *placer*, *menacer*, take a cedilla under the *c*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, to preserve its soft articulation: as, *il plaça*, he placed; *nous menaçons*, we threaten.

3. Verbs ending in *eler*, *eter*, generally double the *l* and *t*, when followed by *e* mute: as, *appeler*, to call, *j'appelle*; *jeter*, to throw, *je jette*. Except: *bourreler*, *congeler*, *déceler*, *geler*, *harceler*, *peler*, *receler*, *acheter*, *colleter*, *coqueter*, *décolleter*, *étiqueter*, which require a grave accent over the *e* before the *l* or *t*: as, *il gèle*, it freezes.

4. When the last syllable of the Infinitive of a verb in *er* is preceded by *é* acute, or *e* mute, that

letter is changed into è grave before a mute syllable: as, *céder, je cède; espérer, j'espère; mener, je mène.*

5. Verbs which end in *ayer, oyer, uyer*, in the Infinitive, retain *i* after *y* in the first and second persons plural of the imperfect of the indicative, and the present of the subjunctive: as, *nous payions, nous employions, vous appuyiez; que nous payions, que vous payiez*; from *payer, employer, appuyer*.—When *y* would be followed by *e* mute, it is changed into *i*: as, *payer, je paie, j'emploierai.*

6. Verbs ending in *ier* in the Infinitive, as *prier, lier*, are written with double *ii* in the first and second persons plural of the imperfect of the indicative, and present of the subjunctive: as, *nous priions, vous priiez; que nous liions, que vous liiez.*

7. Verbs ending in *éer* in the Infinitive, as *créer, agréer*, preserve the two *ee* throughout their conjugation, and consequently take three *eee* in the participle past feminine: as, *crée, m., créée, f.*

SECOND CONJUGATION IN **IR**.

F I N I R, *To Finish.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

<i>Je finis,</i>	<i>I finish.</i>
<i>Tu finis,</i>	<i>Thou finishest.</i>
<i>Il finit,</i>	<i>He finishes.</i>
<i>Nous finissons,</i>	<i>We finish.</i>
<i>Vous finissez,</i>	<i>You finish.</i>
<i>Ils finissent,</i>	<i>They finish.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Je finissais,	<i>I was finishing.</i>
Tu finissais,	<i>Thou wast finishing.</i>
Il finissait,	<i>He was finishing.</i>
Nous finissions,	<i>We were finishing.</i>
Vous finissiez,	<i>You were finishing.</i>
Ils finissaient,	<i>They were finishing.</i>

PAST DEFINITE.

Je finis,	<i>I finished.</i>
Tu finis,	<i>Thou finishedst.</i>
Il finit,	<i>He finished.</i>
Nous finîmes,	<i>We finished.</i>
Vous finîtes,	<i>You finished.</i>
Ils finirent,	<i>They finished.</i>

FUTURE.

Je finirai,	<i>I shall or will finish.</i>
Tu finiras,	<i>Thou wilt finish.</i>
Il finira,	<i>He will finish.</i>
Nous finirons,	<i>We shall or will finish.</i>
Vous finirez,	<i>You will finish.</i>
Ils finiront,	<i>They will finish.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST INDEFINITE.

J'ai fini, &c.	<i>I have finished.</i>
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PLUPERFECT.

J'avais fini, &c.	<i>I had finished.</i>
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PAST ANTERIOR.

J'eus fini, &c.	<i>I had finished.</i>
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FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai fini, &c.	<i>I shall or will have finished.</i>
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CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je finirais,	<i>I should or would finish.</i>
Tu finirais,	<i>Thou wouldst finish.</i>
Il finirait,	<i>He would finish.</i>
Nous finirions,	<i>We should or would finish.</i>
Vous finiriez,	<i>You would finish.</i>
Ils finiraient,	<i>They would finish.</i>

PAST.

J'aurais or eusse fini, &c.	<i>I should or would have finished.</i>
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Finis,	<i>Finish (thou).</i>
Qu'il finisse,	<i>Let him finish.</i>
Finissons,	<i>Let us finish.</i>
Finissez,	<i>Finish (ye or you).</i>
Qu'ils finissent,	<i>Let them finish.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

Que je finisse,	<i>That I may finish.</i>
Que tu finisses,	<i>That thou mayst finish.</i>
Qu'il finisse,	<i>That he may finish.</i>
Que nous finissions,	<i>That we may finish.</i>
Que vous finissiez,	<i>That you may finish.</i>
Qu'ils finissent,	<i>That they may finish.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que je finisse,	<i>That I might finish.</i>
Que tu finisses,	<i>That thou mightst finish.</i>
Qu'il finît,	<i>That he might finish.</i>

Que nous finissions,	<i>That we might finish.</i>
Que vous finissiez,	<i>That you might finish.</i>
Qu'ils finissent,	<i>That they might finish.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST.

Que j'aie fini, &c.	<i>That I may have finished.</i>
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PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse fini, &c.	<i>That I might have finished.</i>
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	Finir,	<i>to finish.</i>
PAST.	Avoir fini,	<i>to have finished.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Finissant,	<i>finishing.</i>
PAST.	Finì,	<i>finished.</i>

REMARKS

ON A FEW VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

The verb *bénir*, to bless, has two participles past, *bénit*, m., *bénite*, f.: as, *du pain BÉNIT*; *de l'eau BÉNITE*: and *béni*, m., *bénie*, f., blessed: as, *peuple BÉNI de Dieu*; *famille BÉNIE du Ciel*.

The verb *haïr*, to hate, preserves the two dots on *i* throughout the conjugation; except in the three persons singular of the present of the indicative: *je hais*, *tu hais*, *il hait*; and in the second person singular of the imperative, *hais*.

The verb *fleurir*, signifying to blossom, and to be prosperous, has two imperfect tenses of the indica-

tive, and two participles present. When *fleurir* means to blossom, it makes *fleurissait*, *fleurissant*; when it signifies to be prosperous, it makes *florissait*, *florissant*.

THIRD CONJUGATION IN OIR.

RECEVOIR, To Receive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

Je reçois,	<i>I receive.</i>
Tu reçois,	<i>Thou receivest.</i>
Il reçoit,	<i>He receives.</i>
Nous recevons,	<i>We receive.</i>
Vous recevez,	<i>You receive.</i>
Ils reçoivent,	<i>They receive.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Je recevais,	<i>I was receiving.</i>
Tu recevais,	<i>Thou wast receiving.</i>
Il recevait,	<i>He was receiving.</i>
Nous recevions,	<i>We were receiving.</i>
Vous receviez,	<i>You were receiving.</i>
Ils recevaient,	<i>They were receiving.</i>

PAST DEFINITE.

Je reçus,	<i>I received.</i>
Tu reçus,	<i>Thou receivedst.</i>
Il reçut,	<i>He received.</i>
Nous reçûmes,	<i>We received.</i>
Vous reçûtes,	<i>You received.</i>
Ils reçurent,	<i>They received.</i>

FUTURE.

Je recevrai,	<i>I shall or will receive.</i>
Tu recevras,	<i>Thou wilt receive.</i>
Il recevra,	<i>He will receive.</i>
Nous recevrons	<i>We shall or will receive.</i>
Vous recevrez,	<i>You will receive.</i>
Ils recevront,	<i>They will receive.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST INDEFINITE.

J'ai reçu, &c.	<i>I have received.</i>
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PLUPERFECT.

J'avais reçu, &c.	<i>I had received.</i>
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PAST ANTERIOR.

J'eus reçu, &c.	<i>I had received.</i>
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FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai reçu, &c.	<i>I shall or will have received.</i>
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CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je recevrais,	<i>I should or would receive.</i>
Tu recevrais,	<i>Thou wouldst receive.</i>
Il recevrait,	<i>He would receive.</i>
Nous recevriions,	<i>We should or would receive.</i>
Vous recevriez,	<i>You would receive.</i>
Ils recevraient,	<i>They would receive.</i>

PAST.

J'aurais reçu, &c.	<i>I should or would have received.</i>
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Reçois,	<i>Receive (thou).</i>
Qu'il reçoive,	<i>Let him receive.</i>
Recevons,	<i>Let us receive.</i>
Recevez,	<i>Receive (ye or you).</i>
Qu'ils reçoivent,	<i>Let them receive.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

Que je reçoive,	<i>That I may receive.</i>
Que tu reçoives,	<i>That thou mayst receive.</i>
Qu'il reçoive,	<i>That he may receive.</i>
Que nous recevions,	<i>That we may receive.</i>
Que vous receviez,	<i>That you may receive.</i>
Qu'ils reçoivent,	<i>That they may receive.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que je reçusse,	<i>That I might receive.</i>
Que tu reçusses,	<i>That thou mightst receive.</i>
Qu'il reçût,	<i>That he might receive.</i>
Que nous reçussions,	<i>That we might receive.</i>
Que vous reçussiez,	<i>That you might receive.</i>
Qu'ils reçussent,	<i>That they might receive.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST.

Que j'aie reçu, &c.	<i>That I may have received.</i>
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PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse reçu, &c.	<i>That I might have received.</i>
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	Recevoir,	<i>to receive.</i>
PAST.	Avoir reçu,	<i>to have received.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Recevant,	<i>receiving.</i>
PAST.	Reçu,	<i>received.</i>

OBSERVE.—Verbs in *evoir* only, are conjugated after *recevoir*; all others in *oir*, like *voir*, *savoir*, &c., are irregular.

Devoir and *redevoir* take a circumflex accent on the *u* of the participle past: as, *dû*, *redû*; but the accent is not used when the participle is feminine or plural; *due*, *dues*, *dus*.

FOURTH CONJUGATION IN **RE**.**RENDRE.** *To Render.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

Je rends,	<i>I render.</i>
Tu rends,	<i>Thou renderest.</i>
Il rend,	<i>He renders.</i>
Nous rendons,	<i>We render.</i>
Vous rendez,	<i>You render.</i>
Ils rendent,	<i>They render.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Je rendais,	<i>I was rendering.</i>
Tu rendais,	<i>Thou wast rendering.</i>
Il rendais,	<i>He was rendering,</i>
Nous rendions,	<i>We were rendering.</i>
Vous rendiez,	<i>You were rendering.</i>
Ils rendaient,	<i>They were rendering.</i>

PAST DEFINITE.

Je rendis,	<i>I rendered.</i>
Tu rendis,	<i>Thou renderedst.</i>
Il rendit,	<i>He rendered.</i>
Nous rendîmes,	<i>We rendered.</i>
Vous rendîtes,	<i>You rendered.</i>
Ils rendirent,	<i>They rendered.</i>

FUTURE.

Je rendrai,	<i>I shall or will render.</i>
Tu rendras,	<i>Thou wilt render.</i>
Il rendra,	<i>He will render.</i>
Nous rendrons,	<i>We shall or will render.</i>
Vous rendrez,	<i>You will render.</i>
Ils rendront,	<i>They will render.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST INDEFINITE.

J'ai rendu, &c.	<i>I have rendered.</i>
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PLUPERFECT.

J'avais rendu, &c.	<i>I had rendered.</i>
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PAST ANTERIOR.

J'eus rendu, &c.	<i>I had rendered.</i>
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FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai rendu, &c.	<i>I shall or will have rendered.</i>
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CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je rendrais,	<i>I should or would render.</i>
Tu rendrais,	<i>Thou wouldst render.</i>
Il rendrait,	<i>He would render.</i>
Nous rendrions,	<i>We should or would render.</i>
Vous rendriez,	<i>You would render.</i>
Ils rendraient,	<i>They would render.</i>

PAST.

J'aurais rendu, &c.	<i>I should or would have rendered.</i>
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Rends,	<i>Render (thou).</i>
Qu'il rende,	<i>Let him render.</i>
Rendons,	<i>Let us render.</i>
Rendez,	<i>Render (ye or you).</i>
Qu'ils rendent,	<i>Let them render.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

Que je rende,	<i>That I may render.</i>
Que tu rendes,	<i>That thou mayst render.</i>
Qu'il rende,	<i>That he may render.</i>
Que nous rendions,	<i>That we may render.</i>
Que vous rendiez,	<i>That you may render.</i>
Qu'ils rendent,	<i>That they may render.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que je rendisse,	<i>That I might render.</i>
Que tu rendisses,	<i>That thou mightst render.</i>
Qu'il rendît,	<i>That he might render.</i>
Que nous rendissions,	<i>That we might render.</i>
Que vous rendissiez,	<i>That you might render.</i>
Qu'ils rendissent,	<i>That they might render.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST.

Que j'aie rendu, &c.	<i>That I may have rendered.</i>
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PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse rendu, &c.	<i>That I might have rendered.</i>
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRÉSENT.	Rendre,	<i>to render.</i>
PAST.	Avoir rendu,	<i>to have rendered,</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRÉSENT.	Rendant,	<i>rendering,</i>
PAST.	Rendu,	<i>rendered.</i>

NOTE.—Among the verbs of this conjugation, those in *indre* or *oudre*, replace *ds*, *ds*, *d*, in the three persons singular of the indicative present, by *s*, *s*, *t*; as, *je joins*, *tu joins*, *il joint*; *j'absous*, *tu absous*, *il absout*.

VERBS CONJUGATED :

Negatively. Interrogatively. Interrog. with a neg.

The negation is generally expressed in French by two words, *ne* before the verb or its auxiliary, and *pas* or *point* after it,

The interrogation is formed by placing the nominative pronoun after the verb or its auxiliary, to which it is joined by a hyphen.

EXAMPLES.

SIMPLE TENSES.

<i>I do not love.</i>	<i>Do I love ?</i>	<i>Do I not love ?</i>
Je n'aime pas.	Aimé-je ?	N'aimé-je pas ?
Tu n'aimes pas.	Aimes-tu ?	N'aimes-tu pas ?
Il n'aime pas.	Aime-t-il ?	N'aime-t-il pas ?
Nous n'aimons pas.	Aimons-nous ?	N'aimons-nous pas ?
Vous n'aimez pas.	Aimez-vous ?	N'aimez-vous pas ?
Ils n'aiment pas.	Aiment-ils ?	N'aiment-ils pas ?

COMPOUND TENSES.

<i>I have not loved.</i>	<i>Have I loved ?</i>	<i>Have I not loved ?</i>
Je n'ai pas aimé.	Ai-je aimé ?	N'ai-je pas aimé ?
Tu n'as pas aimé.	As-tu aimé ?	N'as-tu pas aimé ?
Il n'a pas aimé.	A-t-il aimé ?	N'a-t-il pas aimé ?
Nous n'avons pas aimé.	Avons-nous aimé ?	N'avons-nous pas aimé ?
Vous n'avez pas aimé.	Avez-vous aimé ?	N'avez-vous pas aimé ?
Ils n'ont pas aimé.	Ont-ils aimé ?	N'ont-ils pas aimé ?

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE VERBS USED INTERROGATIVELY.

Neither the Imperative nor the tenses of the Subjunctive and Infinitive moods are used interrogatively.

The *e* mute when it terminates the verb, takes an *acute accent* before the pronoun *je*, in order to soften the pronunciation : as, *aimé-je ?*

When the third person singular of a verb ends with a vowel, it is parted from the pronoun *il*, *elle*,

on, by the euphonic letter *t*, between two hyphens: as, *aime-t-il ? aime-t-elle ? a-t-on aimé ?*

When the nominative of a verb is a substantive it is placed before the verb, and the pronoun *il, elle*, is put after: as, *Vos frères viendront-ils ?*

When a verb has but one syllable in the first person singular of the present of the Indicative, we make use of the expression *est-ce que*, for the sake of euphony: thus, instead of *rends-je ? cours-je ? mens-je ?* we say, *est-ce que je rends ? est-ce que je cours ? est-ce que je mens ?* Usage, however, allows us to say: *fais-je ? dis-je ? dois je ? vois-je ? ai-je ? suis-je ? vais-je ?*

FORMATION OF TENSES.

The tenses of verbs are divided into *primitive* and *derivative*. The *primitive Tenses* are those which serve to form all the others; they are:

The	{	<i>Present of the Infinitive,</i>	Aimer, &c.
		<i>Participle present,</i>	Aimant, &c.
		<i>Participle past,</i>	Aimé, &c.
		<i>Present of the Indicative,</i>	J'aime, &c.
		<i>Past Definite,</i>	J'aimai, &c.

The *derivative Tenses* are those which are formed from the primitive.

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF TENSES.

From the **INFINITIVE PRESENT** are formed:

1. The *Future* by changing *r, oir, re* into *rai*, &c.: as, *aimer, j'aimerai; finir, je finirai; recevoir, je recevrai; rendre, je rendrai.*

2. The *Conditional*, by changing *r, oir, re*, into *rais*, &c.: as, *aimer, j'aimerais; finir, je finirais; recevoir, je recevrais; rendre, je rendrais.*

From the **PARTICIPLE PRESENT** are formed:

1. The three persons plural of the *Present of the Indicative*, by changing *ant* into *ons, ez, ent*: as,

aimant, nous aimons, vous aimez, ils aiment; finissant, nous finissons, vous finissez, ils finissent; rendant, nous rendons, vous rendez, ils rendent.

EXCEPT verbs of the third conjugation, which in the third person plural change *evant* into *oivent*; *recevant, ils recoivent.*

2. The *Imperfect of the Indicative*, by changing *ant* into *ais*, &c.: *as, aimant, j'aimais; finissant, je finissais; recevant, je recevais; rendant, je rendais.*

3. The *Present of the Subjunctive*, by changing *ant* into *e*, &c.: *as, aimant, que j'aime; finissant, que je finisse; rendant, que je rende.*

EXCEPT verbs of the third conjugation, which change *evant* into *oive*, &c.: *as, recevant, que je reçoive.*

With the PARTICIPLE PAST are formed :

All the compound tenses, by means of the auxiliary verbs *avoir* and *être*: *as, j'ai aimé, il est aimé; j'avais reçu, tu seras reçu.*

From the PRESENT OF THE INDICATIVE is formed :

The *Imperative*, by suppressing the pronouns *je, nous, vous*: *as, j'aime, aime; nous finissons, finissons; vous recevez, recevez.*

From the PAST DEFINITE is formed :

The *Imperfect of the Subjunctive*, by changing the final *ai* into *asse* for the verbs of the first conjugation, and by adding *se* to all the others: *as, j'aimai, que j'aimasse; je finis, que je finisse; je reçus, que je reçusse; je rendis, que je rendisse.*

PASSIVE VERBS.

There is only one conjugation for all the *passive* verbs. An active verb becomes passive by adding its participle past to every mood and tense of the auxiliary verb *être*: and the participle agrees in gender and number with the subject to which it relates.

Conjugation of a Passive verb.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je suis,	{ aimé	<i>I am loved.</i>
Tu es,	{ or	<i>Thou art loved.</i>
Il or elle est,	{ aimée,	<i>He or she is loved.</i>
Nous sommes,	{ aimés,	<i>We are loved,</i>
Vous êtes,	{ or	<i>You are loved.</i>
Ils or elles sont,	{ aimées,	<i>They are loved.</i>

PAST INDEFINITE.

J'ai été aimé,	<i>I have been loved.</i>
Tu as été aimé,	<i>Thou hast been loved.</i>
Il a été aimé,	<i>He has been loved.</i>
Nous avons été aimés,	<i>We have been loved.</i>
Vous avez été aimés,	<i>You have been loved.</i>
Ils ont été aimés,	<i>They have been loved.</i>

IMPERFECT.

J'étais aimé,	<i>I was loved.</i>
Tu étais aimé,	<i>Thou wast loved.</i>
Il était aimé,	<i>He was loved.</i>
Nous étions aimés,	<i>We were loved.</i>
Vous étiez aimés,	<i>You were loved.</i>
Ils étaient aimés,	<i>They were loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais été aimé,	<i>I had been loved.</i>
Tu avais été aimé,	<i>Thou hadst been loved.</i>
Il avait été aimé,	<i>He had been loved.</i>
Nous avions été aimés,	<i>We had been loved.</i>
Vous aviez été aimés,	<i>You had been loved.</i>
Ils avaient été aimés,	<i>They had been loved.</i>

PAST DEFINITE.

Je fus aimé,	<i>I was loved.</i>
Tu fus aimé,	<i>Thou wast loved.</i>
Il fut aimé,	<i>He was loved.</i>
Nous fûmes aimés,	<i>We were loved.</i>
Vous fûtes aimés,	<i>You were loved.</i>
Ils furent aimés,	<i>They were loved.</i>

PAST ANTERIOR.

J'eus été aimé,	<i>I had been loved.</i>
Tu eus été aimé,	<i>Thou hadst been loved.</i>
Il eut été aimé,	<i>He had been loved.</i>
Nous eûmes été aimés,	<i>We had been loved.</i>
Vous eûtes été aimés,	<i>You had been loved.</i>
Ils eurent été aimés,	<i>They had been loved.</i>

FUTURE.

Je serai aimé,	<i>I shall or will be loved.</i>
Tu seras aimé,	<i>Thou wilt be loved.</i>
Il sera aimé,	<i>He will be loved.</i>
Nous serons aimés,	<i>We shall or will be loved.</i>
Vous serez aimés,	<i>You will be loved.</i>
Il seront aimés,	<i>They will be loved.</i>

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai été aimé,	<i>I shall or will have been loved.</i>
Tu auras été aimé,	<i>Thou wilt have been loved.</i>
Il aura été aimé,	<i>He will have been loved.</i>
Nous aurons été aimés,	<i>We shall or will have been loved.</i>
Vous aurez été aimés,	<i>You will have been loved.</i>
Ils auront été aimés,	<i>They will have been loved.</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je serais aimé,	<i>I should or would be loved.</i>
Tu serais aimé,	<i>Thou wouldst be loved.</i>
Il serait aimé,	<i>He would be loved.</i>
Nous serions aimés,	<i>We should or would be loved.</i>
Vous seriez aimés,	<i>You would be loved.</i>
Ils seraient aimés,	<i>They would be loved.</i>

PAST.

J'aurais <i>or</i> eusse été aimé,	<i>I should or would have been loved.</i>
Tu aurais <i>or</i> eusses été aimé,	<i>Thou wouldst have been loved.</i>
Il aurait <i>or</i> eut été aimé,	<i>He would have been loved.</i>
Nous aurions <i>or</i> eussions été aimés,	<i>We should or would have been loved.</i>
Vous auriez <i>or</i> eussiez été aimés,	<i>You would have been loved.</i>
Ils auraient <i>or</i> eussent été aimés,	<i>They would have been loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sois aimé,	<i>Be thou loved.</i>
Qu'il soit aimé,	<i>Let him be loved.</i>
Soyons aimés,	<i>Let us be loved.</i>
Soyez aimés,	<i>Be ye loved.</i>
Qu'ils soient aimés,	<i>Let them be loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Que je sois aimé,	<i>That I may be loved.</i>
Que tu sois aimé,	<i>That thou mayst be loved.</i>
Qu'il soit aimé,	<i>That he may be loved.</i>

Que nous soyons aimés,	<i>That we may be loved.</i>
Que vous soyez aimés,	<i>That you may be loved.</i>
Qu'ils soient aimés,	<i>That they may be loved.</i>

PAST.

Que j'aie été aimé,	<i>That I may have been loved.</i>
Que tu aies été aimé,	<i>That thou mayst have been loved.</i>
Qu'il ait été aimé,	<i>That he may have been loved.</i>
Que nous ayons été aimés,	<i>That we may have been loved.</i>
Que vous ayez été aimés,	<i>That you may have been loved.</i>
Qu'ils aient été aimés,	<i>That they may have been loved.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que je fusse aimé,	<i>That I might be loved.</i>
Que tu fusses aimé,	<i>That thou mightst be loved.</i>
Qu'il fût aimé,	<i>That he might be loved.</i>
Que nous fussions aimés,	<i>That we might be loved.</i>
Que vous fussiez aimés,	<i>That you might be loved.</i>
Qu'ils fussent aimés,	<i>That they might be loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse été aimé,	<i>That I might have been loved.</i>
Que tu eusses été aimé,	<i>That thou mightst have been loved.</i>
Qu'il eut été aimé,	<i>That he might have been loved.</i>
Que nous eussions été aimés,	<i>That we might have been loved.</i>
Que vous eussiez été aimés,	<i>That you might have been loved.</i>
Qu'ils eussent été aimés,	<i>That they might have been loved.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	Être aimé,	<i>to be loved.</i>
PAST.	Avoir été aimé,	<i>to have been loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Étant aimé,	<i>being loved.</i>
PAST.	Ayant été aimé,	<i>having been loved.</i>

NEUTER VERBS.

The neuter verbs are conjugated like active verbs. Their compound tenses are generally formed with the auxiliary verb *avoir* : as, *j'ai langui, j'avais dormi*; except some which are conjugated with *être* : as,

Aller, <i>to go.</i>	Mourir, <i>to die.</i>
Arriver, <i>to arrive.</i>	Naître, <i>to be born.</i>
Décéder, <i>to die.</i>	Parvenir, <i>to succeed.</i>
Devenir, <i>to become.</i>	Provenir, <i>to proceed.</i>
Eclorre, <i>to blow open.</i>	Révenir, <i>to come again.</i>
Entrer, <i>to enter.</i>	Survenir, <i>to come unexpected-</i>
Intervenir, <i>to intervene.</i>	Venir, <i>to come.</i> [edly.

Some neuter verbs are conjugated with both *avoir* and *être*; with *avoir* they express an action, with *être* the state resulting from that action; such as, *demeurer, descendre, disparaître, monter, rester, &c.*

EXAMPLES.

<i>With AVOIR.</i>	<i>With ÊTRE.</i>
Il a resté six jours à Paris, <i>He stopped six days at Paris.</i>	Il est resté à Paris, <i>He remained at Paris.</i>
Il a sorti un peu ce matin, <i>He has been out a little this morning.</i>	Il est sorti depuis une heure, <i>He went out an hour ago.</i>

REFLECTIVE VERBS.

The reflective or pronominal verbs are conjugated with two pronouns, or with a noun and a pronoun for every person, throughout all their tenses, except in the Imperative mood.

They are conjugated in their simple tenses like the regular verbs given as examples; and in their compound tenses they always require the auxiliary verb *être*.

Conjugation of a Reflective verb.

SE LEVER, To Rise.

INDICATIVE MOOD,

SIMPLE TENSES.

PRESENT.

Je me lève,	<i>I rise.</i>
Tu te lèves,	<i>Thou risest.</i>
Il or elle se lève,	<i>He or she rises.</i>
Nous nous levons,	<i>We rise.</i>
Vous vous levez,	<i>You rise.</i>
Ils se lèvent,	<i>They rise.</i>

IMPERFECT,

Je me levais,	<i>I was rising.</i>
Tu te levais,	<i>Thou wast rising.</i>
Il se levait,	<i>He was rising.</i>
Nous nous levions,	<i>We were rising.</i>
Vous vous leviez,	<i>You were rising.</i>
Ils se levaient,	<i>They were rising.</i>

PAST DEFINITE.

Je me levai,	<i>I rose.</i>
Tu te levas,	<i>Thou didst rise.</i>
Il se leva,	<i>He rose.</i>
Nous nous levâmes,	<i>We rose.</i>
Vous vous levâtes,	<i>You rose,</i>
Ils se levèrent,	<i>They rose.</i>

FUTURE.

Je me lèverai,	<i>I shall or will rise.</i>
Tu te lèveras,	<i>Thou wilt rise.</i>
Il se lèvera,	<i>He will rise.</i>
Nous nous lèverons,	<i>We shall or will rise.</i>
Vous vous lèverez,	<i>You will rise.</i>
Ils se lèveront,	<i>They will rise.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST INDEFINITE.

Je me suis levé,	<i>I have risen.</i>
Tu t'es levé,	<i>Thou hast risen.</i>
Il s'est levé,	<i>He has risen.</i>
Nous nous sommes levés,	<i>We have risen.</i>
Vous vous êtes levés,	<i>You have risen.</i>
Ils se sont levés,	<i>They have risen.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

Je m'étais levé,*	<i>I had risen.</i>
Tu t'étais levé,	<i>Thou hadst risen.</i>
Il s'était levé,	<i>He had risen.</i>
Nous nous étions levés,	<i>We had risen.</i>
Vous vous étiez levés,	<i>You had risen.</i>
Ils s'étaient levés,	<i>They had risen.</i>

PAST ANTERIOR.

Je me fus levé,	<i>I had risen.</i>
Tu te fus levé,	<i>Thou hadst risen.</i>
<i>Il se fut levé,</i>	<i>He had risen.</i>

Nous nous fûmes levés,	<i>We had risen.</i>
Vous vous fûtes levés,	<i>You had risen.</i>
Ils se furent levés,	<i>They had risen.</i>

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

Je me serai levé,	<i>I shall or will have risen.</i>
Tu te seras levé,	<i>Thou wilt have risen.</i>
Il se sera levé,	<i>He will have risen.</i>
Nous nous serons levés,	<i>We shall or will have risen.</i>
Vous vous serez levés,	<i>You will have risen.</i>
Ils se seront levés,	<i>They will have risen.</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je me lèverais,	<i>I should or would rise.</i>
Tu te lèverais,	<i>Thou wouldst rise.</i>
Il se lèverait,	<i>He would rise.</i>
Nous nous lèverions,	<i>We should or would rise.</i>
Vous vous lèveriez,	<i>You would rise.</i>
Ils se lèveraient,	<i>They would rise.</i>

PAST.

Je me serais levé,	<i>I should or would have risen.</i>
Tu te serais levé,	<i>Thou wouldst have risen.</i>
Il se serait levé,	<i>He would have risen.</i>
Nous nous serions levés,	<i>We should or would have risen.</i>
Vous vous seriez levés,	<i>You would have risen.</i>
Ils se seraient levés,	<i>They would have risen.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Lève-toi,	<i>Rise (thou).</i>
Qu'il se lève,	<i>Let him rise.</i>
Levons-nous,	<i>Let us rise.</i>
Levez-vous,	<i>Rise (ye or you).</i>
Qu'ils se lèvent,	<i>Let them rise.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Que je me lève,	<i>That I may rise.</i>
Que tu te lèves,	<i>That thou mayst rise.</i>
Qu'il se lève,	<i>That he may rise.</i>
Que nous nous levions,	<i>That we may rise.</i>
Que vous vous leviez,	<i>That you may rise.</i>
Qu'ils se lèvent,	<i>That they may rise.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que je me levasse,	<i>That I might rise,</i>
Que tu te levasses,	<i>That thou mightst rise.</i>
Qu'il se levât,	<i>That he might rise.</i>
Que nous nous levassions,	<i>That we might rise.</i>
Que vous vous levassiez,	<i>That you might rise.</i>
Qu'ils se levassent,	<i>That they might rise.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES.

PAST.

Que je me sois levé,	<i>That I may have risen.</i>
Que tu te sois levé,	<i>That thou mayst have risen.</i>
Qu'il se soit levé,	<i>That he may have risen.</i>
Que nous nous soyons levés,	<i>That we may have risen.</i>
Que vous vous soyez levés,	<i>That you may have risen.</i>
Qu'ils se soient levés,	<i>That they may have risen.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

Que je me fusse levé,	<i>That I might have risen.</i>
Que tu te fusses levé,	<i>That thou mightst have risen.</i>
Qu'il se fût levé,	<i>That he might have risen.</i>
Que nous nous fussions levés,	<i>That we might have risen.</i>
Que vous vous fussiez levés,	<i>That you might have risen.</i>
Qu'ils se fussent levés,	<i>That they might have risen.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	Se lever,	to rise.
PAST.	S'être levé,	to have risen.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	Se levant,	rising.
PAST.	Levé, s'étant levé,	risen, having risen.

REFLECTIVE VERB, CONJUGATED :

*Negatively, Interrogatively, and Interrogatively with
a negation.*

SIMPLE TENSES.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Negatively.

<i>I do not dress myself.</i>	<i>I have not dressed myself.</i>
Je ne m'habille pas.	Je ne me suis pas habillé.
Tu ne t'habilles pas.	Tu ne t'es pas habillé.
Il ne s'habille pas.	Il ne s'est pas habillé.
Nous ne nous habillons pas.	Nous ne nous sommes pas habillés.
Vous ne vous habillez pas.	Vous ne vous êtes pas habillés.
Ils ne s'habillent pas.	Ils ne se sont pas habillés.

Interrogatively.

<i>Do I dress myself?</i>	<i>Have I dressed myself?</i>
M'habille-je?	Me suis-je habillé?
T'habilles-tu?	T'es-tu habillé?
S'habille-t-il?	S'est-il habillé?
Nous habillons-nous?	Nous sommes-nous habillés?
Vous habillez-vous?	Vous êtes-vous habillés?
S'habillent-ils?	Se sont-ils habillés?

Interrogatively with a negation.

<i>Do I not dress myself?</i>	<i>Have I not dressed myself?</i>
Ne m'habillé-je pas ?	Ne me suis-je pas habillé ?
Ne t'habilles-tu pas ?	Ne t'es-tu pas habillé ?
Ne s'habille-t-il pas ?	Ne s'est-il pas habillé ?
Ne nous habillons-nous pas ?	Ne nous sommes-nous pas habillés ?
Ne vous habillez-vous pas ?	Ne vous êtes-vous pas habillés ?
Ne s'habillent-ils pas ?	Ne se sont-ils pas habillés ?

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

When the Imperative of a reflexive verb is *negative*, the pronoun precedes the verb in all persons.

Negatively.

Ne t'habille pas,	<i>Do not dress thyself.</i>
Qu'il ne s'habille pas,	<i>Let him not dress himself.</i>
Ne nous habillons pas,	<i>Let us not dress ourselves.</i>
Ne vous habillez pas,	<i>Do not dress yourselves.</i>
Qu'ils ne s'habillent pas,	<i>Let them not dress themselves.</i>

UNIPERSONAL VERBS.

The *unipersonal* verbs are conjugated according to the termination of their Infinitive mood, on one of the four conjugations ; they are used in the third person singular only : as,

Neiger, <i>to snow</i> ,	il neige,	il neigeait,	il a neigé.
Geler, <i>to freeze</i> ,	il gèle,	il gelait,	il a gelé.
Pleuvoir, <i>to rain</i> ,	il pleut,	il pleuvait,	il a plu.

*Conjugation of Unipersonal verbs.***Y AVOIR,** *There to be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Il y a, *There is or are.*

PAST INDEFINITE.

Il y a eu, *There has or have bee .*

IMPERFECT.

Il y avait, *There was or were.*

PLUPERFECT.

Il y avait eu, *There had been.*

PAST DEFINITE.

Il y eut, *There was or were.*

PAST ANTERIOR.

Il y eut eu, *There had been.*

FUTURE.

Il y aura, *There will be.*

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

Il y aura eu, *There will have been.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Il y aurait, *There would be.*

PAST.

Il y aurait eu, *There would have been.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Qu'il y ait, *That there may be.*

PAST.

Qu'il y ait eu, *That there may have been.*

IMPERFECT.

Qu'il y eût, *That there might be.*

PLUPERFECT.

Qu'il y eût eu, *That there might have been.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. Y avoir, *there to be.*

PAST. Y avoir eu, *there to have been.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. Y ayant, *there being.*

PAST. Y ayant eu, *there having been.*

FALLOIR, *To be necessary, must.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Il faut, *It is necessary (it must).*

PAST INDEFINITE.

Il a fallu, *It has been necessary.*

IMPERFECT.

Il fallait, *It was necessary.*

PLUPERFECT.

Il avait fallu, *It had been necessary.*

PAST DEFINITE.

Il fallut, *It was necessary.*

PAST ANTERIOR.

Il eut fallu, *It had been necessary.*

FUTURE.

Il faudra, *It will be necessary.*

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

Il aura fallu, *It will have been necessary.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Il faudrait, *It would be necessary.*

PAST.

Il aurait fallu, *It would have been necessary.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Qu'il faille, *That it may be necessary.*

PAST.

Qu'il ait fallu, *That it may have been necessary.*

IMPERFECT.

Qu'il fallût, *That it might be necessary.*

PLUPERFECT.

Qu'il eût fallu, *That it might have been necessary.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	Falloir,	<i>to be necessary.</i>
PAST.	Avoir fallu,	<i>to have been necessary.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	(none).
PAST.	Fallu, ayant fallu, <i>having been necessary.</i>

OBSERVE.—The English defective verb *must*, is expressed by the unipersonal verb *falloir* in two ways :

EXAMPLE :

I must go,	<i>Il faut que je parte or il me</i>	} <i>faut partir.</i>
Thou must go,	<i>Il faut que tu partes or il te</i>	
He must go,	<i>Il faut qu'il parte or il lui</i>	
We must go,	<i>Il faut que nous par- tions or il nous</i>	
You must go,	<i>Il faut que vous par- tiez or il vous</i>	
They must go,	<i>Il faut qu'ils partent or il leur</i>	

IRREGULAR VERBS

CLASSED ACCORDING TO THE TERMINATION OF THEIR
INFINITIVE.

N. B.—In the two following lists, when the tenses of a verb are *regular*, the first person only is given.

The tenses are placed in the following order :—Infinitive—Participle Present—Participle Past—Indicative Present—Imperfect—Past Definite—Future—Conditional Present—Imperative—Subjunctive Present—Imperfect.

*Verbs in TIR, MIR, VIR.*SENTIR, *to feel*, sentant, senti.

Je sens, tu sens, il sent ; nous sentons,-ez,-ent—
 Je sentais—Je sentis—Je sentirai—Je sentirais—
 Sens, qu'il sente ; sentons,-ez, qu'ils sentent—Que
 je sente—Que je sentisse.

Conjugate like SENTIR.

Consentir,	<i>to consent.</i>
Démentir,	<i>to belie.</i>
Desservir,	<i>to disserve.</i>
Dormir,	<i>to sleep.</i>
Endormir,	<i>to make sleep.</i>
Endormir (s'),	<i>to fall asleep.</i>
Mentir,	<i>to lie.</i>
Partir,	<i>to set out.</i>
Pressentir,	<i>to foresee.</i>
Redormir,	<i>to sleep again.</i>
Rendormir, (se),	<i>to fall asleep again.</i>
Repartir,	<i>to set out again.</i>
Repentir (se),	<i>to repent.</i>
Ressentir,	<i>to feel.</i>
Ressortir,	<i>to go out again.</i>
Servir,	<i>to serve.</i>
Sortir,	<i>to go out.</i>

*Verbs in ENIR.*TENIR, *to hold*, tenant, tenu.

Je tiens, tu tiens, il tient ; nous tenons,-ez, ils
 tiennent—Je tenais—Je tins—Je tiendrai—Je tien-
 drai—Tiens, qu'il tienne ; tenons,-ez, qu'ils tien-
 nent—Que je tienne ; tenions,-iez—Que je tinsse.

Like TENIR.

Abstenir (s'),	<i>to refrain.</i>
Appartenir,	<i>to belong.</i>

Contenir,	<i>to contain.</i>
Contrevenir,	<i>to contravene.</i>
Convenir,	<i>to agree.</i>
Détenir,	<i>to detain.</i>
Devenir,	<i>to become.</i>
Disconvenir,	<i>to disagree.</i>
Entretenir,	<i>to keep up.</i>
Intervenir,	<i>to intervene.</i>
Maintenir,	<i>to maintain.</i>
Obtenir,	<i>to obtain.</i>
Parvenir,	<i>to arrive at.</i>
Revenir,	<i>to anticipate.</i>
Provenir,	<i>to proceed.</i>
Ressouvenir (se),	<i>to remember.</i>
Retenir,	<i>to retain.</i>
Revenir,	<i>to come back.</i>
Soutenir,	<i>to sustain.</i>
Souvenir (se),	<i>to remember.</i>
Subvenir,	<i>to succour.</i>
Survenir,	<i>to befall.</i>
Venir,	<i>to come.</i>

Verbs in **VRIR, FRIR.**

COUVRIR, *to cover*, couvrant, couvert.

Je couvre, -es, -e; nous couvrons, -ez, -ent—Je couvrais—Je couvris—Je couvrirai—Je couvrirais—Couvre, qu'il couvre; couvrons, -ez, qu'ils couvrent—Que je couvre—Que je couvrisse.

Like **COUVRIR.**

Découvrir,	<i>to discover.</i>
Entr'ouvrir,	<i>to open a little.</i>
Mésoffrir,	<i>to underbid.</i>
Offrir,	<i>to offer.</i>
Ouvrir,	<i>to open.</i>
Recouvrir,	<i>to cover again.</i>
Rouvrir,	<i>to open again.</i>
Souffrir,	<i>to suffer.</i>

*Verbs derived from COURIR.*COURIR, *to run*, courant, couru.

Je cours, cours, court; nous courons, -ez, ~~ent~~—Je courais—Je courus—Je courrai—Je courrais—Cours, qu'il coure; courons, -ez, qu'ils courent—Que je coure—Que je courusse.

Like COURIR.

Accourir,	<i>to run to.</i>
Concourir,	<i>to compete.</i>
Discourir,	<i>to discourse.</i>
Encourir,	<i>to incur.</i>
Parcourir,	<i>to run over.</i>
Recourir,	<i>to run again.</i>
Secourir,	<i>to relieve.</i>

*Verbs in UIRE.*CONDUIRE, *to conduct*, conduisant, conduit.

Je conduis, -uis, -uit; nous conduisons, -uisez, -uisent—Je conduisais—Je conduisis—Je conduirai—Je conduirais—Conduis, qu'il conduise; conduisons, -uisez; qu'ils conduisent—Que je conduise—Que je conduisisse.

Like CONDUIRE.

Construire,	<i>to construct.</i>
Cuire,	<i>to cook.</i>
Déduire,	<i>to deduct.</i>
Détruire,	<i>to destroy.</i>
Enduire,	<i>to roughcast.</i>
Induire,	<i>to induce.</i>
Instruire,	<i>to instruct.</i>
Introduire,	<i>to introduce.</i>
Nuire,*	<i>to hurt, injure.</i>
Produire,	<i>to produce.</i>

* Participle past: *nuî*, without *t*.

Reconduire,	<i>to lead back.</i>
Recuire,	<i>to cook again.</i>
Réduire,	<i>to reduce.</i>
Séduire,	<i>to seduce.</i>
Traduire,	<i>to translate.</i>

Verbs in INDRE.

JOINDRE, *to join*, joignant, joint.

Je joins, joins, joint; nous joignons, joignez, joignent—Je joignais—Je joignis—Je joindrai—Je joindrais—Joins, qu'il joigne; joignons, -gnez, qu'ils joignent—Que je joigne—Que je joignisse.

Like JOINDRE.

Astreindre,	<i>to compel.</i>
Atteindre,	<i>to reach.</i>
Ceindre,	<i>to inclose.</i>
Contraindre,	<i>to constrain.</i>
Craindre,	<i>to fear.</i>
Enceindre,	<i>to inclose.</i>
Enfreindre,	<i>to infringe.</i>
Enjoindre,	<i>to enjoin.</i>
Eteindre,	<i>to extinguish.</i>
Feindre,	<i>to feign.</i>
Oindre,	<i>to anoint.</i>
Peindre,	<i>to paint.</i>
Plaindre,	<i>to lament.</i>
Restreindre,	<i>to restrain.</i>
Teindre,	<i>to dye.</i>

Verbs in AÎTRE, ÔÎTRE.

CONNAÎTRE, *to know*, connaissant, connu.

Je connais, -ais, -ait; nous connaissons, -aissez, -aissent—Je connaissais—Je connus—Je connaîtrai—Je connaîtrais—Connais, qu'il connaisse; connaissons, -ez, qu'ils connaissent—Que je connaisse—Que je connusse.

Like CONNAÎTRE.

Accroître,	<i>to increase.</i>
Apparaître,	<i>to appear.</i>
Comparaître,	<i>to appear.</i>
Croître,	<i>to grow.</i>
Décroître,	<i>to decrease.</i>
Disparaître,	<i>to disappear.</i>
Méconnaître,	<i>to disown.</i>
Paraître,	<i>to appear.</i>
Reconnaître,	<i>to recognise.</i>
Recroître,	<i>to grow again.</i>

Verbs in ECRIRE.

ECRIRE, *to write*, écrivant, écrit.

J'écris, tu écris, il écrit; nous écrivons, -vez, -vent—J'écrivais—J'écrivis—J'écrirai—J'écrirais—
Ecris, qu'il écrive; écrivons, -vez, qu'ils écrivent—
Que j'écrive—Que j'écrivisse.

Like ECRIRE.

Circonscrire,	<i>to circumscribe.</i>
Décrire,	<i>to describe.</i>
Inscrire,	<i>to inscribe.</i>
Prescrire,	<i>to prescribe.</i>
Proscrire,	<i>to proscribe.</i>
Récrire,	<i>to write again.</i>
Souscrire,	<i>to subscribe.</i>
Transcrire,	<i>to transcribe.</i>

Verbs derived from METTRE.

METTRE, *to put*, mettant, mis.

Je mets, tu mets, il met; nous mettons, -ez, -ent—
Je mettais—Je mis—Je mettrai—Je mettrais—Mets,
qu'il mette; mettons, -ez, qu'ils mettent—Que je
mette—Que je misse.

Like METTRE.

Admettre,	<i>to admit.</i>
Commettre,	<i>to commit.</i>
Compromettre,	<i>to compromise.</i>
Démettre,	<i>to put out.</i>
Démettre (se),	<i>to resign.</i>
Entremettre (s'),	<i>to interpose.</i>
Omettre,	<i>to omit.</i>
Permettre,	<i>to permit.</i>
Promettre,	<i>to promise.</i>
Remettre,	<i>to put again.</i>
Soumettre,	<i>to submit.</i>
Transmettre,	<i>to transmit.</i>

Verbs derived from BATTRE.

BATTRE, *to beat*, battant, battu.

Je bats, bats, bat ; battons, battez, battent—Je battais—Je battis—Je battrai—Je battrais—Bats—Que je batte—Que je battisse.

Like BATTRE.

Abattre,	<i>to pull down.</i>
Combattre,	<i>to fight.</i>
Débattre,	<i>to debate.</i>
Ebattre (s'),	<i>to be merry.</i>
Rabattre,	<i>to abate.</i>
Rebattre,	<i>to beat again.</i>

Verbs derived from PRENDRE.

PRENDRE, *to take*, prenant, pris.

Je prends, tu prends, il prend ; nous prenons, prenez, prennent—Je prenais—Je pris—Je prendrai—Je prendrais—Prends, qu'il prenne ; prenons, prenez, qu'ils prennent—Que je prenne—Que je prisse.

Like PRENDRE.

Apprendre,	to learn.
Comprendre,	to understand.
Désapprendre,	to unlearn .
Entreprendre,	to undertake.
Méprendre (se),	to mistake.
Reprendre,	to take again.
Surprendre,	to surprise.

Verbs derived from FAIRE.

FAIRE, to make, faisant, fait.

Je fais, fais, fait ; faisons, faites, font—Je faisais—
Je fis—Je ferai—Je ferais—Fais, qu'il fasse ; faisons,
faites, qu'il fassent—Que je fasse—Que je fisse.

Like FAIRE.

Contrefaire,	to counterfeit.
Défaire,	to undo.
Redéfaire,	to undo again.
Refaire,	to do again.
Satisfaire,	to satisfy.
Surfaire,	to exact.

Verbs derived from DIRE.

DIRE, to say or tell, disant, dit.

Je dis, dis, dit ; disons, dites, disent—Je disais—
Je dis—Je dirai—Je dirais—Dis, qu'il dise ; disons,
dites, qu'ils disent—Que je dise—Que je disse.

Like DIRE.

Contredire,*	to contradict.
Dédire (se),*	to disown.
Interdire,*	to forbid.
Médire,*	to slander.
Prédire,*	to foretell.
Redire,	to say again.

* The five verbs marked with an asterisk make *dises* in the second person plural of the Indicative Present, and of the Imperative: *vous contredisez,—contredisez.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST

Of Irregular and Defective Verbs which cannot be classed.

N.B.—A verb followed by a D is defective.

ABSOLVRE, D. *to absolve.* Absolvant, absous, *m.*, absoute, *f.*—J'absous, absous, absont; absolvons, absolvez, absolvent — J'absolvais—J'absoudrai—J'absoudrais—Absous—Que j'absolve.

ABSTRAIRE, D. *to abstract.* Like *traire*.

ACCROIRE, D. *only used in the infinitive with faire; as, faire accroire, to impose upon.*

ACCUEILLIR, to welcome. Like *cueillir*.

ACQUÉRIR, to acquire. Acquérant, acquis—J'acquiens, acquiers, acquiert; nous acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent—J'acquerais—J'acquis—J'acquerrai—J'acquerrais—Acquiens; acquérons, -ez—Que j'acquière, -es, -e; que nous acquérons, -iez; qu'ils acquièrent—Que j'acquise.

ALLER, to go. Allant, allé; être allé, *or* avoir été—Je vais, tu vas, il va; nous allons, vous allez, ils vont—J'allais—J'allai—J'irai—J'irais—Va,

NOTE.—We use both *être allé* and *avoir été*:—*être allé* signifies *to be gone*, and *avoir été* signifies *to have been or returned*.—Ex.:

Elle est allée à Paris, *She is gone to Paris.*

Elle a été deux fois à Paris, *She has been twice to Paris.*

Aller is often used as a reflexive verb with *en*: as, *s'en aller*, to go away.—Ex.: *Je m'en vais—Je m'en suis allé.*

The Imperative *va* takes an *s* for the sake of euphony when followed by *y* adverb, or *en* pronoun: as *vas-y, vas-en chercher*. But when *y* precedes the present infinitive of a verb, *va* does not take *s*: as, *va y porter mes ordres*.

qu'il aille ; allons, allez, qu'ils aillent—Que j'aille—
Que j'allasse.

ASSAILLIR, *to assault*. Assaillant, assailli—J'assaille, -es, -e ; nous assaillons, -ez, -ent—J'assailais—J'assailis—J'assailirai—J'assailirais—Assaille—Que j'assaille—Que j'assailisse.

ASSEOIR (s'), *to sit down*. S'asseyant, assis—Je m'assieds, tu t'assieds, il s'assied ; nous nous asseyons, vous vous asseyez, ils s'asseyent—Je m'asseyais—Je m'assis—Je m'assiérai *or* m'asseyerai—Je massiérais *or* m'asseyerais—Assieds-toi, qu'il s'asseye ; asseyons-nous, asseyez-vous, qu'ils s'asseyent—Que je m'asseye—Que je m'assisse.

ATTRAIRE, *D. to allure*. Like *traire*.

AVENIR *or Advenir*, *D. to happen*. A unipersonal verb seldom used. Like *venir*.

AVOIR, *to have*. See page 39.

BOIRE, *to drink*. Buvant, bu—Je bois, bois, boit ; nous buvons, -ez, boivent—Je buvais—Je bus—Je boirai—Je boirais—Bois, qu'il boive ; buvons, -ez, qu'ils boivent—Que je boive, -es, -e ; que nous buvions, -ez, qu'ils boivent—Que je busse.

BOUILLIR, *to boil*. Bouillant, bouilli—Je bous, bous, bout ; nous bouillons, -ez, -ent—Je bouillais—Je bouillis—Je bouillirai—Je bouillirais—Bous, qu'il bouille ; bouillons, -ez, qu'ils bouillent—Que je bouille—Que je bouillisse.

BRAIRE, *D. to bray*. Il brait ; ils braient—Il braira ; ils brairont—Il brairait ; ils brairaient.

BRUIRE, *D. to roar, to rustle*. Bruyant—Il bruait ; ils bruiaient, *and* ils bruissaient.

CHOIR, *D. to fall*. *Past Participle*, Chu.

CIRCONCIRE, *to circumcise*. Circoncisant, circoncis—Je circoncis, -is, -it ; nous circoncisons, -ez, -ent—Je circoncisais—Je circoncis—Je circoncirai—Je circoncirais—Circonsis—Que je circoncise—Que je circoncisse.

CLORE, *D. to close*. Closant, clos—Je clos, tu clos, il clôt—Je clorai—Je clorais—Clos—Que je close.

COMPLAIRE, *to please.* Like *plaire.*

CONCLURE, *to conclude.* Concluant, conclu—Je conclus, -us, -ut; nous concluons, -ez, -ent—Je conclusais—Je conclurai—Je conclurais—Conclus, qu'il conclue; concluons, -ez, qu'ils concluent—Que je conclue—Que je conclusse.

CONFIRE, *to preserve or pickle.* Confisant, confis—Je confis, -s, -t; nous confisons, -ez, -ent—Je confisais—Je confis—Je confirai—Je confirais—Confisez, qu'il confise; confisons, -ez, qu'ils confise—Que je confise—Que je confisse.

CONQUÉRIR, D. *to conquer.* Like *acquérir.* Participles, *Conquérant, conquis.*—Past def. *Je conquis.*—Subj. imperf. *Que je conquisse.* The other tenses are very seldom used.

CONVAINCRE, *to convince.* Like *vaincre.*

CORROMPRE, *to corrupt.* Like *rompre.*

COUDRE, *to sew.* Cousant, cousu—Je couds, couds, coud; nous cousons, -ez, -ent—Je cousais—Je cousis—Je coudrai—Je coudrais—Couds, qu'il couse; cousons, -ez, qu'ils cousent—Que je couse—Que je cousisse.

CROIRE, *to believe.* Croyant, cru—Je crois, crois, croit; nous croyons, croyez, croient—Je crus—Je croirai—Je croirais—Cris, qu'il croie; croyons, croyez, qu'ils croient—Que je croie, croies, croie; que nous croyions, croyiez, croient—Que je crusse.

CUEILLIR, *to gather.* Cueillant, cueilli—Je cueille, -es, -e; nous cueillons, -ez, -ent—Je cueillais—Je cueillis—Je cueillerai—Je cueillerais—Cueille, qu'il cueille; cueillons, -ez, qu'ils cueillent—Que je cueille—Que je cueillisse.

DÉCHOIR, D. *to decay.* Déchu—Je déchois, déchois, déchoit; nous déchoyons, déchoyez, déchoient—Je déchus—Je décherrai—Je décherrais—Que je déchoie—Que je déchusse.

DÉCLORE, D. *to unclose.* Like *clorre.*

DÉCOUDRE, *to unsew.* Like *coudre.*

DÉFAILLIR, D. *to decay.* Past part. *Défailli.*—

- Ind. plur. *Nous défaillo**ns, -ez, -ent.*—Imperf. *Je défaillo**is.*—Past def. *Je défaillo**is.*
- DÉPLAIRE, *to displease.* Like *plaire.*
- DÉPOURVOIR, *to deprive of that which is necessary.*
—Dépourvu.
- DÉVÊTIR, *to undress.* Like *vêtir.*
- DISSOUDRE, D. *to dissolve.* Like *absoudre.*
- DISTRAIRE, D. *to divert.* Like *traire.*
- EBOUILLIR, D. *to boil away.* Past part. *Ebouilli.*
- ECHOIR, D. *to expire, to be due, to happen.* Ech^{ant}, éch^u—Il éch^{oit} *or* éch^{et}; ils éch^{oient} *or* éch^{éent}—J'éch^{us}—J'éch^{er}rai—J'éch^{er}rais—Que j'éch^{usse}.
- EcloRE, D. *to blow, to hatch.* Ech^{os}—Il éch^{ot}; ils éch^{osent}—Il éch^{ora}; ils éch^{orent}—Il éch^{orait}, ils éch^{oraient}—Qu'il éch^{ose}; qu'ils éch^{osent}.
- ELIRE, *to elect.* Like *lire.*
- EMBOIRE, D. *to imbibe.* . (Painter's term.) Like *boire.*
- EMOUDRE, *to whet.* Like *moudre.*
- EMOUVOIR, *to stir.* Like *mouvoir.*
- ENCLORE, D. *to inclose.* Like *clorre.*
- ENFUIR (s'), *to fly.* Like *fuir.*
- ENQUÉRIR (s'), *to inquire.* Like *acquérir.*
- ENSUIVRE (s'), *to follow.* (Unipersonal.) Like *suivre.*
- ENTRE-LUIRE, *to glimmer.* Like *luire.*
- ENTREVOIR, *to have a glimpse of.* Like *voir.*
- ENVOYER, *to send.* Envoyant, envoyé—J'envoie, -es, -e; nous envoyons, -ez, envoient—J'envoyais—J'envoyai—J'enverrai—J'enverrais—Envoie, qu'il envoie; envoyons, -ez, qu'ils envoient—Que j'envoie, -es, -e; que nous envoyions, -iez, qu'ils envoient—Que j'envoyasse.
- EPRENDRE (s'), *to be smitten.* Like *prendre*, but seldom used except in the past part. *épris.*
- EQUIVALOIR, *to be equivalent.* Like *valoir.*
- ÊTRE, *to be.* See page 43.
- EXCLURE, *to exclude.* Like *conclure.*
- EXTRAIRE, *to extract.* Like *traire.*
- FAILLIR, D. *to fail.* Faillant, failli—Past def.

Je faillis. The other simple tenses are scarcely ever used. Compound tenses with *Avoir*.

FALLOIR, *to be necessary.* See page 78.

FÉRIR, D. *to strike.* Found only in *sans coup férir*.

FORCLORE, D. *to debar.* Past part. Forclos (no other tense).

FORFAIRE, D. *to forfeit.* Past part. only, Forfait.

FRIRE, D. *to fry.* Past part. Frit—Je fris, tu fris, il frit (no plur.) Fut. Je frirai—Je fri-rai—Imper. 2nd pers only, Fris. In all the other tenses it is conjugated with the verb *faire*, and the infinitive *frire*: as, *je faisais frire*, &c.

FUIR, *to fly.* Fuyant, fui—Je fuis, -is, -it; nous fuyons, -ez, ils fuient—Je fuyais—Je fuis—Je fuirai—Je fuirais—Fuis, qu'il fuie; fuyons, -ez, qu'ils fuient—Que je fuie—Que je fusse,

GÉSIR, D. *to lie.* Gisant—Il gît; nous gisons, vous gisez, ils gisent—Je gisais—Ci-gît.

HAÏR, *to hate.* Haïssant, haï—Je hais, hais, hait; nous haïssons, -ez, -ent—Je haïssais—Je hais—Je haïrai—Je haïrais—Hais; haïssons, -ez—Que je haïsse—Que je haïsse.

HONNIR, D. *to dishonour.* (Obsolete.) Past part. Honni.

INTERROMPRE, *to interrupt.* Like rompre.

ISSIR, D. *to issue.* (Obsolete.) Past part. Issu.

LIRE, *to read.* Lisant, lu—Je lis, lis, lit; nous lisons, -sez, -sent, —Je lisais—Je lus—Je lirai—Je lirais—Lis; lisons, -ez—Que je lise—Que je lisse.

LUIRE, D. *to shine.* Luisant, lui—Je luis, luis, luit; nous luisons, -sez, -sent—Je luisais—Je luirai—Je luirais—Luis—Que je luise.

MAUDIRE, *to curse.* Maudissant, maudit—Je maudis, -is, -it; nous maudissons, -ez, -ent—Je maudissais—Je maudis—Je maudirai—Je maudirais—Maudis; maudissons, -ez—Que je maudisse—Que maudisse.

- MOUDRE,** *to grind.* Moulant, moulu—Je mouds, -ds, -d ; nous moulons, -ez, -ent—Je moulais—Je moulus—Je moudrai—Je moudrais—Mouds ; moulons, -ez—Que je moule—Que je moulusse.
- MOURIR,** *to die.* Mourant, mort—Je meurs, -rs, -rt ; nous mourons, -ez, ils meurent—Je mourais—Je mourus—Je mourrai—Je mourrais—Meurs ; mourons, -ez—Que je meure—Que je mourusse.
- MOUVOIR,** *to move.* Mouvant, mû—Je meus, meus, meut ; nous mouvons, -ez, ils meuvent—Je mouvais—Je mus—Je mouvrai—Je mouvrais—Meus ; mouvons, -ez—Que je meuve—Que je musse.
- NAÎTRE,** *to be born.* Naissant, né—Je nais, -s, -t ; nous naissons, -ez, -ent—Je naissais—Je naquis—Je naîtrai—Je naîtrais—Nais ; naissons, -ez—Que je naisse—Que je naquisse.
- OUIR, D.** *to hear.* Past part. *Oui.*—Past Definite, *J'ouïs.*—Imperfect Subj. *Que j'ouïsse.*—All the compound tenses are used, and are generally applied with *dire* : as, *J'ai ouï dire.*
- PAÎTRE** *to graze.* Paissant, pû (seldom used)—Je pais, pais, paît ; nous paissions, -ez, paissent—Je paissais—Je paîtrai—Je paîtrais—Pais ; paissions, -ez—Que je paisse.
- PLAIRE,** *to please.* Plaisant, plu—Je plais, -ais, -aît ; nous plaisons, -ez, -ent—Je plaisais—Je plus—Je plairai—Je plairais—Plais—Que je plaise—Que je plusse.
- PLEUVOIR,** *to rain.* (Unipersonal.) Pleuvant, plu—Il pleut—Il pleuvait—Il plut—Il pleuvra—Il pleuvrait—Qu'il pleuve—Qu'il plût.
- POINDRE, D.** *to dawn.* (Unipersonal.) Il poindra.
- POURSUIVRE,** *to pursue.* Like *suiivre.*
- POURVOIR,** *to provide.* Pourvoyant, pourvu—Je pourvois, -s, -t ; nous pourvoyons, -ez, pourvoient—Je pourvoyais—Je pourvus—Je pourvoirai—Je pourvoirais—Pourvois ; pourvoyons, -ez—Que je pourvoie—Que je pourvusse.

POUVOIR, D. *to be able.* *Pouvant* *pu*—Je puis or *peux* (the former is preferred), tu *peux*, il *peut*; nous *pouvons*, -ez, *peuvent*—Je *pouvais*—Je *pus*—Je *pourrai*—Je *pourrais*—(No *impera.*)—Que je *puisse*—Que je *pusse*.

PRÉVALOIR, *to prevail.* Like *valoir*; except the *subj. pres.* Que je *prévale*, -es, -e; que nous *prévalions*, -iez, *prévalent*.

PRÉVOIR, *to foresee.* Like *voir*; except the *future*, Je *prévoirai*, and the *conditional*, Je *prévoirais*.

PROMOUVOIR, D. *to promote.* *Promu*, and the *compound tenses*.

QUÉRIR, D. *to fetch.* Used only in the *Infinitive*, after *aller*, *venir*, *envoyer*: as, *aller quérir*.

RASSEOIR (se) *to sit down again.* Like *s'asseoir*.

RAVOIR, D. *to have again.* No other tense.

REBOIRE, *to drink again.* Like *boire*.

REBOUILLIR, *to boil again.* Like *bouillir*,

RECLURE, D. *to confine.* Used only in the *Infinitive*, in the *past part.* *Reclus*, and in the *compound tenses*.

RECONQUÉRIR, D. *to conquer again.* Like *conquérir*.

RECOUDRE, *to sew again.* Like *coudre*.

RECUEILLIR, *to gather.* Like *cueillir*.

RÉELIRE, *to re-elect.* Like *lire*.

RELIRE, *to read again.* Like *lire*.

RELUIRE, D. *to shine.* Like *luire*.

REMOUDRE, *to grind again.* Like *moudre*.

RENAÎTRE, *to be born again.* Like *naître*.

RENTRAIRE, D. *to darn again.* Like *traire*.

RENOYER, *to send back.* Like *envoyer*.

REPAÎTRE, *to feed.* Like *pâitre*.

REQUÉRIR, *to require.* Like *acquérir*.

RÉSOUÐRE, *to resolve.* *Résolvant*, *résolu*.—

This tense is *résous*, when it signifies changed into, and then has no feminine.—Je *résous*, -s, -t; *résolvons*, -ez, *résolvent*—Je *résolvais*—Je *résolus*—Je *résoudrai*—Je *résoudrais*—*Résous*; *résolvons*, -ez—Que je *résolve*—Que je *résolusse*.

- RETRAIRE, D.** *to redeem.* Like *traire*.
REVALOIR, *to return like for like.* Like *valoir*.
REVÊTIR, *to invest.* Like *vêtir*.
REVIVRE, *to revive.* Like *vivre*.
REVOIR, *to see again.* Like *voir*.
RIRE, *to laugh.* Riant, ri—Je ris, ris, rit; rions-ez, rient—Je riais; nous riions—Je ris—Je rirai—Je rirais—Ris; rions-ez—Que je rie—Que je risse.
ROMPRE, *to break.* Rompant, rompu—Je romps, romps, romp; rompons,-ez,-ent—Je rompais—Je rompis—Je romprai—Je romprais—Romps—Que je rompe—Que je rompisse.
SAILLIR, D. *to project.* Saillant, sailli—Il saille; ils saillent—Il saillait; ils saillaient—Il saillera; ils sailleront—Il saillerait—Qu'il saille—Qu'il saillît.
SAVOIR, *to know.* Sachant, su—Je sais,-s,-t; nous savons,-ez, savent—Je savais—Je sus—Je saurai—Je saurais—Saché; sachons,-ez—Que je sache—Que je susse.
SEoir, D. *to become fit.* Impersonal, used only in the following tenses: Il sied; ils siéent—Il seyait; ils seyaient—Il siéra; ils siéront—Il siérerait; ils siéraient.—Ex: *Cet habit vous sied bien.*
SEoir, D. *to sit, to be situated,* has only the two participles, *Séant*, and *Sis m.*, *Sise f.*
SEOURDRE, D. *to spring out.* Il sourd; ils sourdent.
SOURIRE, *to smile.* Like *rire*.
SOUSTRAIRE, *to subtract.* Like *traire*.
SUFFIRE, *to suffice.* Past part. *Suffi.* Like *confire*.
SUIVRE, *to follow.* Suivant, suivi—Je suis,-s,-t; suivons,-ez,-ent—Je suivais—Je suivis—Je suivrai—Je suivrais—Suis—Que je suive—Que je suivisse.
SURGIR, D. *to land, to arise.* Il surgit. No other tense.
SURSOIR, *to supersede.* Sursoyant, sursis—Je sursois,-s,-t; nous sursoyons,-ez, sursoient—

- Je sursoyais—Je sursis—Je surseoirai—Je surseoirais—Sursois—Que je sursoie—Que je sursisse.
- SURVIVRE, *to outlive.* Like *vivre.*
- TAIRE, *to conceal.* Like *plaire.*
- TISSER, *to weave,* is regular, except in the past part. *Tissu.*
- TRAIRE, D. *to milk.* Trayant, trait—Je traais, -s, -t; nous trayons, -ez, traient—Je trayais—Je trairai—Je trairais—Trais; trayons, -ez—Que je traie.
- TRESSAILLIR, *to start, thrill.* Like *assaillir.*
- VAINCRE, *to vanquish.* Vaincant, vaincu—Je vaincs, vaincs, vainc; vainquons, -ez, vainquent—Je vainquais—Je vainquis—Je vaincrai—Je vaincrais—Vaincs; vainquons, -ez—Que je vainque—Que je vainquisse.
- VALOIR, *to be worth.* Valant, valu—Je vauux, vauux, vaut; valons, -ez, -ent—Je valais—Je valus—Je vaudrai—Je vaudrais (Vaux; vallons, -ez, *very little used*)—Que je vaille; que nous valions, -iez, qu'ils vaillent—Que je valusse.
- VÊTIR, *to dress.* Vêtant, vêtu—Je vets, vets, vêt; vêtons, -ez, -ent—Je vêtais—Je vêtis—Je vêtirai—Je vêtirais—Vêts; vêtons, -ez—Que je vête—Que je vêtisse.
- VIVRE, *to live.* Vivant, vécu—Je vis, vis, vit; vivons, -ez, -ent—Je vivais—Je vécu—Je vivrai—Je vivrais—Vis—Que je vive—Que je vécusse.
- VOIR, *to see.* Voyant, vu—Je vois, vois, voit; voyons, -ez, voient—Je voyais—Je vis—Je verrai—Je verrais—Vois; voyons, -ez—Que je voie—Que je visse.
- VOULOIR, *to be willing.* Voulant, voulu—Je veux, veux, veut; voulons, -ez, veulent—Je voulais—Je voulus—Je voudrai—Je voudrais—Veuille; veuillez—Que je veuille; que nous voulions—Que je volusse.

Veuille and *veuillez*, in the Imperative, are used in the sense of *be so good*; but when we command, we use *veux*, *voulons*, *voulez*.

CHAPTER VI.

PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is a word which partakes of the nature of a verb and of that of an adjective. It has the signification and regimen of a verb : as, *un homme aimant Dieu*, a man loving God ; *des enfants ayant aimé l'étude*, children having loved study ; and like an adjective, it serves to qualify the words to which it refers : as, *une fille chérie*, a beloved daughter.

There are two sorts of Participles : the participle *present*, ending in *ant*, as *aimant*, *finissant*, always invariable ; and the participle *past*, which has various terminations : as, *aimé*, *fini*, *reçu*, *écrit*, *mis*.

CHAPTER VII.

ADVERBS.

An *adverb* is a word indeclinable, which modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb ; it is placed near and generally after the verb : as,

Il parle <i>éloquemment</i> ,	<i>He speaks</i> eloquently.
Elle est <i>fort</i> aimable,	<i>She is</i> very amiable.
Il écrit <i>très</i> souvent,	<i>He writes</i> very often.

Most adverbs are formed from adjectives :

1. By adding *ment* to the masculine of the adjective, when it ends with a vowel : as,

Sage, <i>wise</i> ,	Sagement, <i>wisely</i> .
Poli, <i>polite</i> ,	Poliment, <i>politely</i> .

The following take an *é* before the final *ment* : *aveuglément, commodément, conformément, énormément, uniformément*. The adjectives *beau, nouveau, fou, mou*, form their adverbs from their feminine : *belle, bellement, &c.* *Impuni* makes *impunément*.

2. By adding *ment* to the feminine termination, when the masculine ends with a consonant : as,

Doux <i>m.</i> , <i>douce f.</i> , <i>gentle</i> ;	Doucement, <i>gently</i> .
Fort <i>m.</i> , <i>forte f.</i> , <i>strong</i> ;	Fortement, <i>strongly</i> .

Gentil makes *gentiment*—*Commune, confuse, diffuse, expresse, importune, obscure, précise, profonde*, change *e* mute into *é* : as, *communément, confusément, &c.*

3. When the adjective ends in *ant* or *ent*, the adverb is formed by changing *nt* into *mmment* : as,

Savant, <i>learned</i> :	Savamment, <i>learnedly</i> .
Patient, <i>patient</i> ;	Patiemment, <i>patiently</i> .

Lent and *présent*, make *lentement, présentement*.

Adjectives are sometimes used adverbially, as in the following examples :

Parler <i>haut</i> ,	<i>To speak loud.</i>
Frapper <i>ferme</i> ,	<i>To strike hard.</i>
Sentir <i>bon</i> ,	<i>To smell nice.</i>
Chanter <i>faux</i> ,	<i>To sing out of tune.</i>

There are several sorts of adverbs, generally classed according to their signification with reference to *time, place, order, manner, quantity, comparison, affirmation, negation, doubt, and interrogation*.

ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL TERMS MOST IN USE.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

Alors, <i>then</i> .	Enfin, <i>at last</i> .
Anciennement, <i>formerly</i> .	Ensuite, <i>afterwards</i> .
Aujourd'hui, <i>to-day</i> .	Hier, <i>yesterday</i> .
Auparavant, <i>before</i> .	Jadis, <i>formerly</i> .
Aussitôt, <i>immediately</i> .	Jamais, <i>never</i> .
Autrefois, <i>formerly</i> .	Maintenant, <i>now</i> .
A l'avenir, <i>for the future</i> .	Parfois, } <i>some-</i>
A jamais, <i>for ever</i> .	Quelquefois, } <i>times</i> .
A l'improviste, <i>unexpectedly</i> .	Rarement, <i>seldom</i> .
A présent, <i>now</i> .	Souvent, <i>often</i> .
Bientôt, <i>soon</i> .	Sans cesse, <i>incessantly</i> .
Cependant, <i>in the mean-time</i> .	Sur-le-champ, <i>immediately</i> .
Déjà, <i>already</i> .	Tantôt, <i>by and by</i> .
Demain, <i>to-morrow</i> .	Tard, <i>late</i> .
Depuis, <i>since</i> .	Tôt, <i>soon</i> .
Dernièrement, <i>lately</i> .	Toujours, <i>always</i> .
Désormais, <i>henceforth</i> .	Tout à coup, <i>suddenly</i> .
De suite, <i>immediately</i> .	Tout à l'heure, <i>presently</i> .
Dorénavant, <i>henceforth</i> .	Tout de suite, <i>immediately</i> .
De bonne heure, <i>early</i> .	Tout d'un coup, <i>all at once</i> .
D'abord, <i>at first</i> .	Vite, <i>quick</i> .

ADVERBS OF PLACE AND ORDER.

Ailleurs, <i>elsewhere</i> .	Avant, <i>before</i> .
Autour, <i>around</i> .	Ça et là, <i>up and down</i> .
A la fois, <i>at once</i> .	Dedans, <i>within</i> .
A droite, <i>on the right</i> .	Dehors, <i>outside</i> .
Après, <i>after</i> .	Derrière, <i>behind</i> .
Auprès, <i>near</i> .	Dessous, <i>underneath</i> .

Dessus, *upon*.
 Devant, *before*.
 D'ici, *hence*.
 D'où, *whence*.
 En bas, *below*.
 En haut, *up stairs*.
 Ensemble, *together*.
 Ici, *here*.
 Jusque là, *so far*.
 Jusqu'où, *how far*.
 Là, *there*.
 Là bas, *yonder*.
 Là dedans, *within*.
 Loin, *far*.
 Nulle part, *nowhere*.

Où, *where*.
 Partout, *everywhere*.
 Par où, *which way*.
 Par ici, *this way*.
 Pêle-mêle, *confusedly*.
 Premièrement, *first*.
 Près, *near*.
 Proche, *near*.
 Puis, *then*.
 Sens dessus dessous,
 upside down.
 Séparément, *separately*.
 Tour-à-tour, *by turn*.
 Y, *there*.

ADVERBS OF MANNER.

Autrement, *otherwise*.
 A l'envi, *vying with one another*.
 A peine, *scarcely*.
 A regret, *with reluctance*.
 Bien, *well*.
 Exprès, *on purpose*.
 Instamment, *earnestly*.
 Lentement, *slowly*.
 Mal, *badly*.

Modestement, *modestly*.
 Pis, *worse*.
 Poliment, *politely*.
 Presque, *almost*.
 Prudemment, *prudently*.
 Par hasard, *by chance*.
 Sagement, *wisely*.
 Sciemment, *knowingly*.
 Tellement, *so much so*.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY AND COMPARISON.

Abondamment, *plentifully*.
 Ainsi, *thus*.
 A bon marché, *cheap*.
 A peu près, *nearly*.
 Assez, *enough*.
 Aussi, *also, as, too*.
 Autant, *so much*.
 Au moins, *at least*.

Beaucoup, *much*.
 Combien, *how much*.
 Comme, *as, how*.
 Davantage, *more*.
 De même, *so*.
 De plus, *moreover*.
 Du moins, *at least*.
 Encore, *still, yet*.

Entièrement, <i>entirely</i> .	Tant, <i>so much, so many</i> .
Environ, <i>about</i> .	Tant soit peu, <i>ever so little</i> .
Guère, or guères, <i>but little</i> .	
Mieux, <i>better</i> .	Tout-à-fait, <i>quite</i> .
Moins, <i>less</i> .	Tout au plus, <i>at most</i> .
Peu, <i>little</i> .	Trop, <i>too much</i> .
Peu à peu, <i>by degrees</i> .	Trop peu, <i>too little</i> .
Plus, <i>more</i> .	Un peu, <i>a little</i> .
Suffisamment, <i>sufficiently</i> .	

ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION, NEGATION, DOUBT, AND INTERROGATION.

Certainement, } <i>certainly</i> .	Oui, <i>yes</i> .
Certes, }	Peut-être, <i>perhaps</i> . [<i>ly</i> .
Combien, <i>how much</i> ?	Probablement, <i>very like-</i>
Comment, <i>how</i> ?	Pourquoi, <i>why</i> ?
En vérité, <i>indeed</i> .	Point du tout, <i>not at all</i> .
Non, ne, ni, <i>no, not, nor</i> .	Quand, <i>when</i> .
Ne... pas, }	Sans doute, <i>without doubt</i> .
Ne... point, } <i>not</i> .	Volontiers, <i>willingly</i> .
Nullement, <i>by no means</i> .	Vraiment, <i>truly, &c</i> .

CHAPTER VIII.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are invariable words which serve to express the relation which some words have with each other.

They are so called from their being always placed before the word which they govern : as,

Je vais à Paris,	<i>I am going to Paris.</i>
Il vint après vous,	<i>He came after you.</i>
Il est dans la chambre,	<i>He is in the room.</i>

PREPOSITIONS USED MOST FREQUENTLY.

A, *at, to.*
 A cause de, *on account of.*
 A côté de, *by, next to.*
 Après, *after.*
 A travers, *through.*
 Attendu, *considering.*
 Au delà de, *beyond.*
 Au près de, *near.*
 Autour de, *around.*
 Avant, *before.*
 Avec, *with.*
 Chez, *at, among.*
 Contre, *against.*
 Dans, *in.*
 De, *of, from.*
 Depuis, *since.*
 Derrière, *behind.*
 Dès, *from.*
 Devant, *before.*
 Durant, *during.*
 En, *in.*
 Entre, *between.*
 Envers, *towards.*
 Environ, *about.*

Excepté, *except.*
 Hormis, *except.*
 Jusqu'à, *as far as.*
 Loin de, *far from.*
 Malgré, *in spite of.*
 Moyennant, *notwithstanding.*
 Outre, *besides.*
 Par, *by.*
 Parmi, *among.*
 Pendant, *during.*
 Pour, *for.*
 Près de, } *near.*
 Proche de, }
 Sans, *without.*
 Sauf, *except.*
 Selon, *according to.*
 Sous, *under.*
 Suivant, *according to.*
 Sur, *upon.*
 Touchant, *concerning.*
 Vers, *towards.*
 Voici, *here is.*
 Voilà, *there is.*
 Vis-à-vis, *opposite.*

CHAPTER IX.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are invariable, and serve to connect words and sentences together : as,

Travaillons *si* nous voulons acquérir des talents, *car* le temps s'enfuit *et* ne revient plus.

Let us study if we wish to acquire knowledge, for time passes, and returns no more.

Conjunctions are simple or compound ; the simple consist of one word, as *et*, *ou*, *si*, &c. ; the compound are formed of two or more words, such as, *afin que*, *à moins que*, *pourvu que*, &c.

Some conjunctions govern the verb in the *indicative mood*, others in the *subjunctive*, and some also in the *infinitive*.

CONJUNCTIONS GOVERNING THE INDICATIVE.

Ainsi, *thus*.

Ainsi que, *as*.

Après que, *after*.

Au lien que, *whereas*.

Aussitôt que, *as soon as*.

Au surplus, *moreover*.

Car, *for*.

Cependant, *however*.

C'est pourquoi, *therefore*.

Comme, *as*.

D'ailleurs, *besides*.

Depuis que, *since*.

De plus, *moreover*.

De sorte que, *so that*.

Dès que, *as soon as*.

Donc, *then*.

Et, *and*.

En effet, *indeed*.

Enfin, *in short*.

Lorsque, *when*.

Mais, *but*.

Même, *even*.

Néanmoins, *nevertheless*.

Ni, *nor*.

Or, *now*.

Ou bien, *or else*.

Ou, <i>or.</i>	Selon que, <i>according as.</i>
Outre que, <i>besides.</i>	Si, <i>if.</i>
Parceque, <i>because,</i>	Sinon, <i>also.</i>
Pendant que, <i>while.</i>	Sitôt que, <i>as soon as.</i>
Pour lors, <i>then.</i>	Suivant que, <i>according</i>
Pourquoi, <i>why.</i>	<i>as.</i>
Pourtant, <i>however.</i>	Surtout, <i>especially.</i>
Puisque, <i>since.</i>	Tandis que, <i>whilst.</i>
Quand, <i>when.</i>	Tant que, <i>as long as,</i>
Quand même, <i>although.</i>	Toutefois, <i>however.</i>
Que, <i>that.</i>	

CONJUNCTIONS GOVERNING THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Afin que, <i>that, in order</i> <i>that.</i>	Nonobstant que, <i>for all</i> <i>that.</i>
A moins que, <i>unless.</i>	Non pas que, <i>not that.</i>
Avant que, <i>before.</i>	Posé que, <i>suppose that.</i>
Bien que, <i>though.</i>	Pour que, <i>that.</i>
De crainte que, <i>for fear.</i>	Pourvu que, <i>provided.</i>
De peur que, <i>lest.</i>	Quoique, <i>though.</i>
En cas que, <i>in case that.</i>	Sans que, <i>without.</i>
Encore que, <i>though.</i>	Sinon que, <i>except that.</i>
Jusqu'à ce que, <i>till.</i>	Soit que, <i>whether.</i>
Loin que, <i>far from.</i>	Supposé que, <i>suppose.</i>

CONJUNCTIONS GOVERNING THE INFINITIVE.

Afin de, <i>in order to.</i>	De peur de, <i>for fear of.</i>
A moins de, <i>unless.</i>	Faute de, <i>for want of.</i>
Avant de, <i>before.</i>	Jusqu' à, <i>till.</i>
Au lieu de, <i>instead of.</i>	Loin de, <i>far from.</i>
De crainte de, <i>for fear</i> <i>of.</i>	Plutôt que de, <i>rather</i> <i>than.</i>

CHAPTER X.

INTERJECTIONS.;

Interjections are invariable words used to express any sudden emotion of the mind.

EXAMPLES :

Joy :	<i>Ah ! Bon ! Vive la joie !</i>
Grief and pain :	<i>Hélas ! Aie ! Ah ! Ouf !</i>
Fear :	<i>Ha ! Hé !</i>
Surprise :	<i>Quoi ! Vraiment !</i>
Aversion :	<i>Fi ! Fi donc !</i>
Admiration :	<i>Oh ! Ah !</i>
Encouraging :	<i>Allons ! Courage ! Bravo !</i>
Silence :	<i>Chut ! Paix ! St.</i>
Calling :	<i>Holà ! Ho ! Hé !</i>
Warning :	<i>Prenez garde ! Gare !</i>
Attention :	<i>Tenez ! Violà !</i>
Disbelief :	<i>Ah bah !</i>
To interrogate :	<i>Hé bien ?</i>

PART II.

SYNTAX.

Syntax is the construction of words and sentences according to the rules of Grammar.

CHAPTER I.

SYNTAX OF THE ARTICLE.

RULE 1.—An article is used in French before substantives common, taken in a general or individual sense.

EXAMPLES.

Les hommes sont mortels,	<i>Men are mortal.</i>
La gloire du héros,	<i>The glory of the hero.</i>
Le livre que je lis,	<i>The book which I read.</i>

RULE 2.—The article must be repeated in French before every substantive, whether subject or regimen of any sentence.

EXAMPLES.

*Le père, la mère, et les enfants sont morts,
The father, mother, and children are dead.
Il apprend la musique, le dessin, et la danse,
He learns music, drawing, and dancing.*

RULE 3.—An article is used in French before the names of *countries, kingdoms, provinces, rivers, and mountains.*

EXAMPLES.

L'Europe et l'Asie, *Europe and Asia.*
 L'Angleterre et la France, *England and France.*
 La Bourgogne et la Champagne, *Burgundy and Champaign.*
 Le Rhône et la Seine, *The Rhone and the Seine.*
 Les Alpes et les Pyrennées, *The Alps and the Pyrenees.*

EXCEPTION.—These nouns usually take no article, when they are after the preposition *de* and *en*.

EXAMPLES.

Le royaume *de* France, *The kingdom of France.*
 La reine *d'*Angleterre, *The queen of England.*
 J'ai voyagé *en* Italie, *I have travelled in Italy.*
 Il est *en* Allemagne, *He is in Germany.*

However, the names of some distant countries always take the article; such are, *le Bengal, le Canada, le Mexique, le Pérou, le Brésil, &c.* Thus we say: *Je vais AU Bengal*, and not *EN Bengal*.

RULE 4.—The article *le, la, les*, is used with nouns of *measure, weight, and number*, in speaking of the price of a thing.

EXAMPLES.

Cinq francs *le* boisseau, *Five francs a bushel.*
 Deux schellings *la* livre, *Two shillings a pound.*
 Trois francs *la* douzaine, *Three francs a dozen.*

OBSERVE.—In speaking of portions of time, or of what is paid for *salary, wages, or admittance* to public places, we use in French the preposition *par*.

EXAMPLES.

Cent guinées <i>par an</i> ,	<i>A hundred guineas a year.</i>
Dix francs <i>par jour</i> ,	<i>Ten francs a day.</i>
Six schellings <i>par billet</i> ,	<i>Six shillings per ticket.</i>

RULE 5.—An article is generally used in French before nouns of *title* or *dignity*.

EXAMPLES.

La Duchesse d'Orleans,	<i>Duchess of Orleans.</i>
Le Maréchal Soult,	<i>Marshal Soult.</i>
Le Général Bertrand,	<i>General Bertrand.</i>
Le Docteur Orfila,	<i>Doctor Orfila.</i>

RULE 6.—*Du, de la, des*, are used before substantives common having a partitive sense, that is, denoting a *part*, a *portion* of the persons or things spoken of, and whenever *some* or *any* precedes, or might precede a noun in English.

EXAMPLES.

Il a <i>du</i> papier,	<i>He has some paper.</i>
Donnez-moi <i>de la</i> bière,	<i>Give me some beer.</i>
Vous avez <i>des</i> amis,	<i>You have friends.</i>

SUPPRESSION OF THE ARTICLE.

RULE 7.—If a substantive, taken in a partitive sense, is preceded in French by an adjective or an active verb with a negation, the preposition *de* is used for both genders and numbers, instead of the article *du, de la, des*.

EXAMPLES.

Donnez-moi <i>de</i> bon pain,	<i>Give me good bread.</i>
J'ai <i>de</i> bonne viande,	<i>I have good meat.</i>
Il a <i>de</i> beaux chevaux,	<i>He has fine horses.</i>
Ils n'ont pas <i>de</i> vin,	<i>They have not any wine.</i>

RULE 8.—No article is used in French after collective substantives, or adverbs of quantity ; the preposition *de* alone being employed.

EXAMPLES.

Une foule <i>de</i> gens,	<i>A crowd of people.</i>
Une troupe <i>de</i> soldats,	<i>A troop of soldiers.</i>
Beaucoup <i>de</i> courage,	<i>A great deal of courage.</i>
Trop <i>de</i> vanité,	<i>Too much vanity.</i>

EXCEPT—When the substantive is taken in a specified sense, the article must be expressed: as, *un grand nombre des personnes que j'ai vues*. It is also used after *la plupart* and *bien*: as, *la plupart des hommes*; *bien des amis*.

RULE 9.—No article precedes substantives common which have not a determinate meaning, that is, which are not intended to specify a sort, a species, or a particular individual.

EXAMPLES.

Une table <i>de</i> marbre,	<i>A marble table.</i>
Une homme sans mérite,	<i>A man without merit.</i>
Une vie pleine de charmes,	<i>A life full of charms.</i>
Combattre avec courage,	<i>To fight with courage.</i>

RULE 10.—No article is used before substantives common, when they form but one idea with the verb which precedes them.

EXAMPLES.

Avoir pitié,	<i>To pity.</i>
Faire peur,	<i>To frighten.</i>
Porter malheur,	<i>To bring ill-luck.</i>
Rendre grâce,	<i>To return thanks.</i>

RULE 11.—No article is used before proper names of *persons, towns, and villages*.

EXAMPLES.

Racine et Molière,	<i>Racine and Molière.</i>
Londres et Paris,	<i>London and Paris.</i>

NOTE.—A few proper names of persons are excepted from this rule, such as ; *L'Arioste, le Tasse, le Titien, le Dante, le Poussin.*

RULE 12.—No article is placed before a substantive used to qualify, or particularize another which precedes it.

EXAMPLES.

Frédéric roi de Prusse,	<i>Frederick the king of Prussia.</i>
Paris capital de France,	<i>Paris the capital of France.</i>
Corneille auteur dramatique,	<i>Corneille a dramatic author.</i>

RULE 13.—The article is omitted in French before any number used after substantives to indicate rank and order.

EXAMPLES.

Livre premier,	<i>Book the first.</i>
Chapitre dix,	<i>Chapter the tenth.</i>
Henri Quatre,	<i>Henry the Fourth.</i>

CHAPTER II.

SYNTAX OF SUBSTANTIVES.

RULE 14.—The latter of two substantives having relation to each other is always preceded in French by a preposition. *De* is generally used, but the preposition *à* intervenes when one expresses the use of the other.

EXAMPLES.

Une table <i>de</i> marbre,	<i>A marble table.</i>
Du vin <i>de</i> Bourgogne,	<i>Burgundy wine.</i>
De l'huile <i>d'</i> olive,	<i>Olive oil.</i>
Des armes à feu,	<i>Fire-arms.</i>
De la poudre à canon,	<i>Gunpowder.</i>
Un pot à eau,	<i>A water-pot.</i>

RULE 15.—Possession, which is expressed in English by *s'*, having no literal equivalent in French, is rendered in an inverted manner.

EXAMPLES.

Le palais <i>du</i> roi,	<i>The king's palace.</i>
La maison <i>de</i> mon père,	<i>My father's house,</i>

NOUNS COLLECTIVE.

RULE 16.—There are two sorts of collective nouns, the *collective general*, and the *collective partitive*.

The *collective general* represents the whole object, or collection, as *l'armée*, *le peuple*, *la flotte*, and requires that the *verb*, *adjective*, or *pronoun* to which it has reference should always be put in the singular.

EXAMPLES.

L'armée <i>fut</i> défaite,	<i>The army was defeated.</i>
Le peuple <i>est</i> mécontent,	<i>The people are dissatisfied.</i>

The *collective partitive* represents only a portion of the whole object, or collection, as *une foule*, *une multitude*, *une infinité*, &c., and requires that the verb to which it relates should be generally in the plural.

EXAMPLES.

Une troupe de soldats <i>l'environnèrent</i> .
<i>A troop of soldiers surrounded him.</i>

Une foule d'enfants le *suivaient*.
A crowd of children followed him.

NOTE.—A verb is always put in the plural after *la plupart*, unless it is followed by a substantive in the singular: as, *la plupart le disent*; *la plupart du monde le dit*.

NUMBER OF PROPER NAMES.

RULE 17.—Proper names do not take the mark of the plural.

EXAMPLE.

Les deux *Corneille* sont nés à Rouen,
The two Corneilles were born at Rouen.

Sometimes the plural article *les* is placed before proper names, though denoting only one person.

EXAMPLE.

Les Corneille et les Racine ont illustré la scène
 Française,
Corneille and Racine have illustrated the French stage.

RULE 18.—Proper names become *nouns-common* whenever they refer to individuals resembling those celebrated characters whose names are used to denote qualifications, and then they take the mark of the plural.

EXAMPLE.

La France a eu ses *Césars* et ses *Pompées*,
France has had her Cæsars and Pompeys.

We say in French: *les Bourbons*, *les Condés*, *les Guises*, *les Stuarts*, when these names are used only as titles and surnames belonging to particular families.

PLURAL NUMBER IN COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

RULE 19.—When a compound noun is formed of a substantive and an adjective both take the mark of the plural.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Un gentil-homme,</i>	<i>Des gentils-hommes.</i>
<i>Une basse-taille,</i>	<i>Des basses-tailles.</i>

RULE 20.—When a compound noun is formed of two substantives not separated by a preposition, both take the mark of the plural.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Un chef-lieu,</i>	<i>Des chefs-lieux.</i>
<i>Un chou-fleur,</i>	<i>Des choux-fleurs.</i>

RULE 21.—When a compound noun is formed of two substantives separated by a preposition, the first alone takes the mark of the plural.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Un arc-en-ciel,</i>	<i>Des arcs-en-ciel.</i>
<i>Un chef-d'œuvre,</i>	<i>Des chefs-d'œuvre.</i>

RULE 22.—When a compound noun is formed of a substantive with a preposition, an adverb or a verb, the substantive alone takes the mark of the plural, if required by the sense.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Un avant-coureur,</i>	<i>Des avant-coureurs.</i>
<i>Une arrière-saison,</i>	<i>Des arrière-saisons.</i>
<i>Un passe-port,</i>	<i>Des passe-ports.</i>

But we use an *s* in the singular as well as in the plural in *un essuie-mains*; *un porte-mouchettes*, &c., because plurality is implied.

Observe that the *verbs*, *adverbs*, and *prepositions* used in compound substantives are essentially invariable.

CHAPTER III.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE 23.—Adjectives in French agree in gender and number with the substantives to which they relate.

EXAMPLES.

Une homme SAVANT,	<i>A learned man.</i>
Une femme SAVANTE,	<i>A learned woman.</i>
Des enfants DOCILES,	<i>Docile children.</i>

RULE 24.—When two or more substantives or pronouns occur in a sentence, the adjective referring to them is put in the plural; and if the substantives or pronouns are of different genders, it remains in the masculine.

EXAMPLES.

Son père et son frère sont *savants*,
His father and brother are learned.

Sa mère et sa sœur sont *savantes*,
His mother and sister are learned.

Sa sœur et son frère sont *savants*,
His sister and brother are learned.

EXCEPTION 1.—An adjective placed after two or several substantives agrees with the last :

1°. When the substantives are synonymous, or

convey nearly the same meaning : *Toute sa vie n'a été qu'un travail, qu'une occupation* CONTINUELLE.

2°. When the substantives are united by the conjunction *ou* : *un courage ou une prudence* ÉTONNANTE.

EXCEPTION 2. The adjectives *nu*, *demi*, *supposé*, *excepté*, are invariable when placed before substantives ; the adjective *feu* (late) is also invariable before an article or a pronoun.

EXAMPLES.

Invariable.

Il est *nu*-pieds.
Une *demi*-heure.
Supposé ces projets.
Excepté vos sœurs.
Feu la reine.
Feu ma mère.

Variable.

Il va les pieds *nus*.
Une heure et *demie*.
Ces projets *supposés*.
Vos sœurs *exceptées*.
La *feue* reine.
Ma *feue* mère.

EXCEPTION 3. Adjectives used adverbially, that is, to qualify verbs, are always invariable.

EXAMPLES.

Ces livres coûtent <i>cher</i> ,	<i>These books cost dear.</i>
Ces fleurs sentent <i>bon</i> ,	<i>These flowers smell nice.</i>
Elle chante <i>faux</i> ,	<i>She sings out of tune.</i>

PLACE OF THE ADJECTIVE.

We have seen (page 20) that adjectives in French are usually placed after substantives ; but this cannot be given as a rule, since a great number of adjectives precede or follow, just as taste or sound directs.

RULE 25.—Adjectives of one syllable, and those mentioned in page 20, usually precede their substantives.

EXAMPLES.

Un <i>beau</i> cheval,	<i>A fine horse.</i>
Un <i>bon</i> père,	<i>A good father.</i>

RULE 26. The participles past of verbs, when used adjectively, are placed after their substantives.

EXAMPLES.

Un homme <i>instruit</i> ,	<i>A learned man.</i>
Une action <i>défundue</i> ,	<i>A forbidden action.</i>

Adjectives relating to *form, colour, flavour*, in short, expressing some physical quality, follow their substantives.

EXAMPLES.

Un chapeau <i>rond</i> ,	<i>A round hat.</i>
Un habit <i>noir</i> ,	<i>A black coat.</i>
Des amandes <i>douces</i> ,	<i>Sweet almonds.</i>

When two or more adjectives have relation to a substantive, they generally follow it.

EXAMPLES.

Une mère <i>bonne et sensible</i> ,	<i>A good and sensible mother.</i>
Une femme <i>jeune, belle, et vertueuse</i> ,	<i>A young, beautiful, and virtuous woman.</i>

OBSERVE.—The meaning of some adjectives differs according to their position, whether *before* or *after* the substantive.

EXAMPLES.

Un <i>grand</i> homme,	<i>A great man.</i>
Un homme <i>grand</i> ,	<i>A tall man.</i>

Un honnête homme,	<i>An honest man.</i>
Un homme honnête,	<i>A polite man.</i>
Un pauvre homme,	<i>A simpleton.</i>
Un homme pauvre,	<i>A poor man.</i>
Un brave homme,	<i>A worthy man.</i>
Un homme brave, &c.	<i>A brave man, &c.</i>

REGIMEN OF ADJECTIVES.

The regimen or government of adjectives is a substantive or a verb preceded by a preposition.

EXAMPLES.

Digne de récompense,	<i>Worthy of reward.</i>
Propre à la guerre,	<i>Fitted for war.</i>
Il est prêt à partir,	<i>He is ready to start.</i>

Some adjectives have no regimen, having of themselves a determinate meaning: as,

Les droits sacrés de l'amitié sont *inviolables*.
The sacred rights of friendship are inviolable.

Some adjectives are accidentally used with prepositions, and a few others are indispensably combined with them: as,

L'ignorance toujours est *prête* à s'admirer.
 Lorsque vous viendrez, je serai *prêt*.
 Il est *enclin* à la paresse.

Adjectives governing the preposition DE.

RULE 27.—Adjectives which denote *plenty*, *scarcity*, or *want*, and in general all those followed in English by the prepositions *of*, *from*, *with*, or *by*, require the preposition *de* before the noun which they govern.

EXAMPLES.

Il est *comblé d'honneurs*,
He is loaded with honours.

Je suis *privé de tout*,
I am deprived of everything.

Il est *chéri de ses parents*,
He is beloved by his parents.

Adjectives governing the preposition à.

RULE 28.—Adjectives which denote *aptness, fitness, inclination, readiness*, or any *habit*, require the preposition *à* before the noun which they govern.

EXAMPLES.

Cet officier est *utile à sa patrie*,
This officer is useful to his country.

Il est *exact à ses engagements*,
He is exact in his engagements.

Elle est *attentive à sa leçon*,
She is attentive to her lesson.

Some adjectives are followed by other prepositions than *de* or *à*, such as, *dans, en, sur, envers, par, sous*, &c. ; others govern sometimes one preposition, sometimes another: as, *affable à* or *envers tout le monde*.

ADJECTIVES OF DIMENSION.

RULE 29.—Adjectives relating to the dimensions of objects are expressed in French in different ways, as follows :

EXAMPLES.

Une tour haute de cent pieds,	} <i>A tower a hundred feet high.</i>
Une tour de cent pieds de	
<i>hauteur or de haut,</i>	

Une table longue de dix pieds, }
 Une table de dix pieds de } *A table ten feet*
 longueur or de long, } *long.*

Avoir instead of *to be*.

Cette rivière a six cents pieds }
 de largeur or de large, } *That river is six hun-*
 Cette rivière est large de six } *dred feet wide.*
 cents pieds, }

OBSERVE.—*By* or *and* denoting comparative dimensions, or relative proportions, is rendered in French by *sur*, as follows :

Un salon de trente pieds } *A drawing-room thirty*
 de longueur sur seize } *feet long by or and six-*
 de largeur, } *teen wide.*

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

See page 21.

RULE 30.—*By* after a comparative and before a noun of measure is always expressed by *de*.

EXAMPLE.

I am taller than you by the whole head.
 Je suis plus grand que vous de toute la tête.

RULE 31.—*Than* after *more* or *less* is always expressed by *de* when followed by a numeral.

EXAMPLE.

He has more than ten horses,
 Il a plus de dix chevaux.

RULE 32.—*Than* after a comparative is expressed by *que de* before an infinitive mood, and by *que ne* before any tense of the indicative or conditional mood.

EXAMPLES.

It is more noble to forgive than to revenge,
 Il est plus noble de pardonner *que de se venger.*
He is richer than I thought,
 Il est plus riche *que je ne pensais.*

The *ne* is omitted when the first part of the sentence is either interrogative or negative, or when there is a conjunction between *que* and the verb.

EXAMPLES.

Are you happier than you was ?
 Êtes-vous plus heureux *que* vous l'étiez ?
He is not richer than he was,
 Il n'est pas plus riche *qu'il l'était.*
He is better than when he was in India,
 Il se porte mieux *que* quand il était dans l'Inde.

RULE 33.—*The more or the less*, when repeated in comparatives of proportion, is expressed in French by *plus*, or *moins*, without an article.

EXAMPLE.

The more *you study* the more *you improve*,
Plus vous étudiez, plus vous profitez.

RULE 34.—*So much the more* and *so much the less* are expressed in French by *d'autant plus*, *d'autant moins*.

EXAMPLES.

He is so much the more guilty,
 Il est *d'autant plus* coupable.
He is so much the less to pity,
 Il est *d'autant moins* à plaindre.

RULE 35.—*In*, after a superlative, is expressed in French by *de*.

EXAMPLE.

The richest country in Europe,
La plus riche contrée de l'Europe.

If the substantive precedes the superlative, both take the article *le, la, les*, if not, the superlative alone takes the article.

EXAMPLES.

The most powerful navy in the world,
La marine la plus puissante du monde.
La plus puissante marine du monde.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

RULE 36.—The possessive adjectives (see page 26) are repeated in French before every noun to which they relate, and agree with it in gender and number.

EXAMPLE.

Mon père, ma mère et mes sœurs sont à Paris,
My father, mother, and sisters are in Paris.

RULE 37.—In addressing relations, the French use the possessive adjectives *mon, ma, mes*, before the names of relationship, though they are not used in English.

EXAMPLES.

Où êtes-vous, mon père? Where are you, father?
Me voici, mon fils, Here I am, son.
Ma sœur, viens avec moi, Sister, come with me.

In addressing a person and inquiring about his relations, it is generally the custom in France to

use as a mark of respect one of the qualifications, *Monsieur, Messieurs, Madame, Mesdames, Mademoiselle, Mesdemoiselles.*

EXAMPLES.

Comment se porte *Monsieur* votre père ?
How is your father ?

Madame votre mère est-elle ici ?
Is your mother here ?

Où sont *Mesdemoiselles* vos sœurs ?
Where are your sisters ?

OBSERVE.—*Monsieur* and *Messieurs* are used as substantives, and may be preceded by an article or another pronoun: as, *le Monsieur* que j'ai vu; *ces Messieurs* sont arrivés. But the possessive adjective is always left out before *dame* and *demoiselle* used substantively: as, *cette dame, cette demoiselle*, and not *cette madame, &c.*

RULE 38.—The French generally use the article *le, la, les*, instead of the possessive adjective *mon, ton, son, &c.*, in speaking of an action connected with the body or intellectual faculties, and the person affected is represented by a personal pronoun in the dative case.

EXAMPLES.

Vous *me* blessez *la* main, *You hurt my hand.*
 Il s'est coupé *le* doigt, *He has cut his finger.*
 Vous *lui* tournez l'esprit, *You turn his mind.*

RULE 39.—*Its* or *their* expressed by *en* or by *son*.

When the possessive adjectives *its* and *their* relate to inanimate objects, they are expressed in French by *son, sa, ses, leur, leurs*, only when they refer to a subject mentioned in the same proposition, or when *they* are preceded by a preposition.

EXAMPLES.

La campagne a ses agréments,
The country has its pleasures.

J'admire la beauté de ses arbres,
I admire the beauty of its trees.

Except in these occasions, *its* or *their* is expressed by *en* before the verb, and *le, la, les*, before the substantive.

EXAMPLE.

J'habite la campagne, *les* *I live in the country*, its
 agréments *en* sont sans *pleasures are innume-*
 nombre, *rable.*

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

RULE 40.—The demonstrative adjectives *ce, cet, cette, ces*, always precede a substantive; they must be repeated before every substantive, and agree with it in gender and number.

EXAMPLE.

Ce jardin, *cette* maison, et *ces* arbres sont à vendre,
This garden, this house, and these trees are to be sold.

OBSERVE.—*Ce*, when used as an adjective, must not be confounded with the pronoun demonstrative *ce*; the latter is always joined to a *verb*, or followed by *qui* or *que*; as, *c'est moi: ce que j'aime.*

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

RULE 41.—*Aucun* or *nul*, signifying *pas un*, requires *ne* before the verb, and admits of no plural.

EXAMPLES.

Il n'a *aucun* ami, *He has no friend.*
Nul homme n'est parfait, *No man is perfect.*

Aucun and *nul* admit of a plural, when the sense requires it, and particularly when they relate to a noun that has no singular.

EXAMPLES.

L'ennemi n'avait fait *aucuns* préparatifs,
The enemy had made no preparations.
Nulles troupes *ne* sont mieux exercées,
No troops are better drilled.
 Ce serviteur *ne* reçoit *aucuns* gages,
That servant receives no wages.

OBSERVE.—*Nul* and *aucun* may be used without a substantive :

Nul n'est satisfait de sa fortune,
No one is satisfied with his fortune.

RULE 42.—*Quelque* is used in three ways :

1°. When followed by a verb, it is written in two words, *quel que*, and then *quel* agrees in gender and number with the subject of the verb.

EXAMPLES.

Quel que soit son talent,
Whatever may be his talent.
Quelle que soit la loi,
Whatever may be the law.
Quels que soient ses amis,
Whatever may be his friends,
Quelles que soient ses richesses,
Whatever may be his riches.

2°. When followed by a substantive it is written as one word *quelque*, and agrees with it in number.

EXAMPLES.

Quelques protections *que* vous ayez,
Whatever *protections* you may have.

Quelque grande fortune *qu'il* ait,
Whatever *great fortune* he may have.

3°. When followed by an adjective or an adverb, it is written as one word, and remains invariable.

EXAMPLES.

Quelque puissants *qu'ils* soient,
However *powerful* they may be.

Quelque vaillamment *qu'ils* se battent,
However *valiantly* they may fight.

RULE 43.—*Chaque* is always followed by a substantive to which it relates. It is of both genders, and without plural.

EXAMPLES.

Chaque pays a ses coutumes,
Every *country* has its *customs*.

Chaque science a ses principes,
Every *science* has its *principles*.

RULE 44.—*Tout* as an adjective, agrees in gender and number with the substantive to which it relates.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Tous</i> les livres,	<i>All</i> the books.
<i>Toute</i> la flotte,	<i>The</i> whole fleet.
<i>Toutes</i> les dames,	<i>All</i> the ladies.

Tout is also used in the sense of *every, each*, (*CHAQUE*), and then it is not followed by the article in the singular.

EXAMPLES.

Tout citoyen doit servir son pays,
Every citizen ought to serve his country.

Toute peine mérite salaire,
The labour is worthy of its hire.

Tout is also an adverb signifying *quite, entirely, although, as*, and then is invariable.

EXAMPLES.

Tout savants qu'ils sont, *Learned as they are.*
Elle est *tout* alarmée, *She is quite alarmed.*

Tout, when used adverbially, is variable before an adjective feminine beginning with a consonant or an *h* aspirated.

EXAMPLES.

Votre sœur fut *toute* surprise,
Your sister was quite surprised.

Toute hardie qu'elle est,
Bold as she is.

Tout may be used as a substantive.

EXAMPLE.

Le tout est plus grand que la partie,
The whole is greater than a part.

RULE 45.—*Même* is an adjective or an adverb.—
It is an adjective, and then agrees :—

1°. When it expresses *identity* and *similitude*, and precedes the substantive.

EXAMPLES.

Ce sont les *mêmes* livres que j'ai vus hier,
Those are the same books I saw yesterday.

Ils avaient les *mêmes* armes,
They had the same arms.

2°. When it comes after a pronoun or a single substantive, with which it combines.

EXAMPLES.

Nous y avons été nous-*mêmes*,
We went there ourselves.

Les rois *mêmes* sont sujets au trépas,
Kings themselves are subject to death.

Même is an adverb, and then invariable, when it qualifies a verb, signifying *likewise*, *even*, or when it comes after two or more substantives.

EXAMPLES.

Je les ai vus et les ai *même* salués,
I have seen them and even saluted them.

Les animaux, les plantes *même* sont sensibles,
Animals and even plants are sensible.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

RULE 46.—*VINGT* and *CENT* are the only numeral adjectives of the cardinal kind that may be pluralized.

Vingt and *cent* take an *s*, when they are multiplied by another number.

EXAMPLES.

Il y avait quatre-vingts vaisseaux,
There were eighty ships.

Il avait trois cents hommes,
He had three hundred men.

EXCEPTION.—Although multiplied as above, *vingt* and *cent* do not take an *s* when immediately followed by another number.

EXAMPLES.

Quatre-vingt-cinq soldats,
Eighty-five soldiers.

Trois cent dix chevaux,
Three hundred and ten horses.

Mille, a thousand, never takes an *s* in the plural.

EXAMPLES.

Dix mille hommes,	<i>Ten thousand men.</i>
Six mille francs,	<i>Six thousand francs:</i>

Mille, in the reckoning up of years, becomes *mil* :
 as,

L'an mil-huit-cent-douze, *The year 1812.*

NOTE.—*Mille*, as a substantive, signifying a mile, takes an *s* in the plural : *dix mille milles* ; ten thousand miles.

RULE 47.—The *cardinal* numbers, instead of the ordinal, are used in French when speaking of sovereigns, and of the day of the month, except in mentioning the *first*, and sometimes the *second*, when speaking of sovereigns.

EXAMPLES.

Henri quatre,	<i>Henry the Fourth.</i>
Le huit mai or de mai,	<i>The 8th of May.</i>
François premier,	<i>Francis the First.</i>
Charles deux or second.	<i>Charles the Second.</i>
Le premier mai,	<i>The 1st of May.</i>

CHAPTER IV.

SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

RULE 48.—The *conjunctive* personal pronouns, *je, tu, il, elle, nous, vous, ils, elles*, &c. (page 29), usually precede the verb of which they are the subject.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Je lis l'histoire,</i>	<i>I read the history.</i>
<i>Vous écrivez une lettre,</i>	<i>You write a letter.</i>
<i>Ils parlent français,</i>	<i>They speak French.</i>

EXCEPTIONS.—Conjunctive personal pronouns are placed immediately after the verb, or its auxiliary, in the following cases:—

1°. In an interrogative sentence: as,

<i>Parlez-vous français?</i>	<i>Do you speak French?</i>
<i>L'avez-vous vu?</i>	<i>Have you seen him?</i>

2°. In some exclamative sentences, and when the verb is in the subjunctive mood without any conjunction before it: as,

<i>Que viens-je d'entendre!</i>	<i>What have I heard!</i>
<i>Puissiez-vous être heureux!</i>	<i>May you be happy!</i>

3°. When the verb forms a sort of parenthesis, showing that we repeat the words of some person: as,

Allez, dit-il, et n'oubliez jamais votre pays.
Go, said he, and never forget your country.

4°. Most frequently when the verb is preceded by one of the following words : *aussi, peut-être, encore, toujours, en vain, à peine, du moins, au moins, &c.* : as,

Peut-être viendra-t-il ? *Perhaps he will come.*
 A peine fut-il parti, *He was scarcely gone.*

RULE 49.—Personal pronouns, when used as Objects to the verb, are usually placed before it.

EXAMPLES.

Il *vous* trompe, *He deceives you.*
 Je *les* connais, *I know them.*
 Il *nous* écrira, *He will write to us.*

EXCEPTION.—When the verb is in the Imperative mood used affirmatively, the pronoun object to that verb is placed after it : as,

Donnez-moi mes gants, *Give me my gloves.*
 Ecrivez-lui demain, *Write to him to-morrow.*
 Prenez-le, *Take it.*

But if the Imperative mood is used negatively, the pronoun comes first : as,

Ne *me* trompez pas, *Do not deceive me.*
 Ne *lui* écrivez pas, *Do not write to him.*
 Ne *le* prenez pas, *Do not take it.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPERATIVE MOOD *with reference to personal pronouns.*

1°. When there are two Imperative affirmatives joined by one of the conjunctions *et, ou*, the pronoun object of the second imperative may precede it.

EXAMPLE.

Lisez-le sans cesse et le relisez,
Read it incessantly and read it again.

2°. When the verb in the Imperative affirmative governs two pronouns, the one in the accusative comes first, except *y-moi, y-toi, y-le, y-la*.

EXAMPLES.

Donnez- <i>le-moi</i> ,	Give it me.
Prêtez- <i>le-nous</i> ,	Lend it us.
Menez- <i>les-y</i> ,	Take them thither.
Menez- <i>y-moi</i> ,	Take me thither.
Envoyez- <i>y-le</i> ,	Send him thither.

But it is better for the sake of euphony to take another turn, and say: *envoyez-le là; voulez-vous m'y mener*.

NOTE.—An *s* is added to the imperative mood in the singular, when joined to the pronouns *en* and *y*: as, *cherches-en; donnes-y tes soins*.

RULE 50.—The *disjunctive* personal pronouns *moi, toi, lui, elle, nous, vous, eux, elles* (page 30), are used:

1°. After the verb *c'est* in all its tenses, and generally when alone, or separated from the verb.

EXAMPLES.

Cest <i>moi</i> qui le dis,	It is I who say so.
Ce fut <i>lui</i> qui chanta,	It was he who sang.
Ce sont <i>eux</i> qui lisent,	It is they who read.
Qui a fait cela ?— <i>lui</i> .	Who has done that ?—he.

2°. In comparisons, after *que*; and also after *ou*, or; *comme*, as; *ni*, nor.

EXAMPLES.

Il lit mieux <i>que moi</i> ,	He reads better than I.
C'est <i>vous</i> ou <i>lui</i> ,	It is you or he.
Faites <i>comme eux</i> .	Do as they.
Ni <i>lui</i> ni <i>toi</i> ,	Neither he or thou.

3°. For the sake of emphasis.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Moi</i> , vous accuser !	I, <i>accuse</i> you !
<i>Toi</i> , oser le dire !	Thou, <i>dare</i> to say so !
<i>Lui</i> il a raison,	He <i>is</i> right.

4°. After a preposition, and also when they are joined to a noun or a pronoun by a conjunction.

EXAMPLES.

Il a parlé <i>de moi</i> ,	<i>He</i> has spoken of me.
Il s'adresse <i>à eux</i> ,	<i>He</i> applies to them.
<i>Lui</i> et <i>moi</i> nous lisons,	He <i>and</i> I read.

ORDER OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

RULE 51.—When two or more pronouns are governed by the same verb, those of the first and second persons precede those of the third; and if they are both of the third person, *le*, *la*, *les* precede *lui*, *leur*, and follow *se*; *y* and *en* come last.

TABLE.

Me le,	me la,	me les,	me l'y,	m'y en.
Te le,	te la,	te les,	te l'y,	t'y en.
Se le,	se la,	se les,	se l'y,	s'y en.
Nous le,	nous la,	nous les,	nous l'y,	nous y en.
Vous le,	vous la,	vous les,	vous l'y,	vous y en.
Le lui,	la lui,	les lui,	„ l'y,	lui en.
Le leur,	la leur,	les leur,	le leur y,	leur y en.

REPETITION OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

RULE 52.—A personal pronoun in the *nominative* is repeated in French before every verb, if those

verbs be of different tenses. When the verbs are in the same tense, the pronoun may be repeated or not, as taste may direct.

EXAMPLES.

J'étudie et j'étudierai toujours,
I study, and will always study.

Il dessine et chante tous les jours,
He draws and sings every day.

RULE 53.—When there are two or more pronouns in the nominative case, and of different persons, another pronoun, such as *nous*, *vous*, is generally used in French before the following verb as its subject. (See R. 83.)

EXAMPLES.

Vous et moi nous marcherons,
You and I will walk.

Vous et lui vous viendrez me voir,
You and he will come to see me.

RULE 54.—The personal pronouns are always repeated in French before every verb by which they are governed.

EXAMPLES.

Il vous flatte et vous loue,
He flatters and praises you.

Je l'aime et je le respecte,
I love and respect him.

RULE 55.—When a verb has two direct or two indirect regimens, one of which is a personal pronoun, and the other a substantive, the pronoun is repeated both before and after the verb.

EXAMPLES.

Il *me* recevra, *moi* et mon père,
He will receive me and my father.

Je *lui* écrirai, à *lui* et à sa sœur,
I will write to him and his sister.

USE OF THE PRONOUN *Le, la, les.*

RULE 56.—When the pronoun *le* has reference to a substantive, or to an adjective used substantively, it agrees with it in gender and number.

EXAMPLES.

Etes-vous la mère de cet enfant ?—Je *la* suis.
Are you the mother of that child ?—I am.

Etes-vous ses sœurs ?—Oui, nous *les* sommes.
Are you his sisters ?—Yes, we are.

Etes-vous la malade ?—Oui, je *la* suis.
Are you the sick person ?—Yes, I am.

RULE 57.—When the pronoun *le* has reference either to an adjective, to a substantive used adjectively, or to a sentence, it is invariable.

EXAMPLES.

Madame, êtes-vous malade ?—Je *le* suis.
Madame, are you sick ?—Yes, I am.

Sont-ils riches ?—Oui, ils *le* sont.
Are they rich ?—Yes, they are.

Etes-vous mère ?—Oui, je *le* suis.
Are you a mother ?—Yes, I am.

Il faut travailler autant qu'on *le* peut,
We must work as much as we can.

USE OF THE PRONOUN *Soi*, one's self.

The personal pronoun *soi*, generally refers to the singular number ; it is used relatively to persons as well as to things ; when it relates to persons, it is generally used with indefinite pronouns, such as *on*, *chacun*, *personne*, *quiconque*, &c.

EXAMPLES.

On doit rarement parler de *soi*,
A man ought seldom to speak of himself.

Chacun agit pour *soi* en ce monde,
Every one acts for himself in this world.

L'aimant attire le fer à *soi*,
Loadstone attracts iron to itself.

RULE 58.—The pronouns *leur*, *lui*, *eux*, *elle*, *elles*, when used as indirect objects, generally refer to animate beings ; the pronouns *y* and *en* are used when speaking of persons and things.

EXAMPLES.

Voilà mon fils, donnez-*lui* vos soins,
This is my son, devote your care to him.

Voilà un tableau, mettez-*y* un cadre,
There is a picture, put a frame to it.

Cette maison menace ruine, n'*en* approchez pas,
This house is in danger of falling, do not go near it.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

RULE 59.—The possessive pronouns *mine*, *thine*, *his*, &c. (see page 30), are expressed by *à moi*, *à toi*, *à elle*, *à nous*, *à vous*, *à eux*, *à elles*, when they come after the verb *être*, in the sense of *to belong*.

EXAMPLES.

Ce cheval est à moi,	<i>This horse is mine.</i>
Ce livre est à lui,	<i>That book is his.</i>
Il n'est pas à vous,	<i>It is not yours.</i>

RULE 60.—When *mine, thine, his, &c.*, are used with *of* after a substantive, they are expressed in French by *mes, tes, ses, nos, vos, leurs*, thus :

EXAMPLES.

Un de <i>mes</i> amis,	<i>A friend of mine.</i>
Une de <i>vos</i> sœurs,	<i>A sister of yours.</i>
Un de <i>ses</i> frères,	<i>A brother of his.</i>

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

See page 31.

C'est compared with *Il est*.

RULE 61.—*Ce* is used when *être* is followed by an adjective only: as, *c'est impossible*; but *IL* only can be used if anything follows the adjective: as,

IL est impossible d'être heureux sans la vertu,
It is impossible to be happy without virtue.

RULE 62.—*Ce* is used with the relative pronoun, to express the English pronouns *what, that which, &c.*

EXAMPLES.

<i>Ce qui nous plait,</i>	<i>That which pleases us.</i>
<i>Ce que j'aime,</i>	<i>What I like.</i>
<i>Ce dont je parle,</i>	<i>That of which I speak.</i>

RULE 63.—*Ce* must be used before the verbe *être*, when a sentence is the nominative of this verb.

EXAMPLES.

Ce qu'il craint le plus, c'est du mourir,
What he fears most is to die.

Vivre content de peu, c'est être riche,
To be content with little is to be rich.

Ce is also generally used before the verb *être* in sentences like the following :

La véritable noblesse c'est la vertu,
Virtue is true nobility.

NOTE.—*Ce* is not used before *être*, if this verb be followed by an adjective : as, *ce que je dis est vrai*.

RULE 64.—*Ce* before the verb *être* requires this verb in the singular number, except when it is followed by the third person plural.

EXAMPLES.

C'est moi,	<i>It is I.</i>
C'était elle,	<i>It was she.</i>
Ce fut nous,	<i>It was we.</i>
Ce sont eux,	<i>It is they.</i>
C'étaient elles,	<i>It was they.</i>
Ce sont mes amis,	<i>They are my friends.</i>

RULE 65.—*Celui, celle, ceux, celles*, are generally used with the relative pronoun or the preposition *de*, and are applied to both persons and things.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Celui qui</i> parle,	He who <i>speaks</i> .
<i>Celle que</i> je vois,	She whom <i>I see</i> .
<i>Ceux qui</i> écoutent,	They who <i>listen</i> .
<i>Celui de</i> ma sœur,	That of <i>my sister</i> .

RULE 66.—*Celui-ci, celle-ci, ceux-ci, celles-ci, ceci*, refer to the objects nearest or last spoken of; and *celui-là, celle-là, ceux-là, celles-là, cela*, have reference to the most distant objects or first spoken of.

EXAMPLES.

Voici deux livres, lequel voulez-vous? *celui-ci* ou *celui-là*. *Here are two books, which will you have? this or that.*

Le corps périt, l'âme est immortelle; cependant on néglige *celle-ci*, et on sacrifie tout pour *celui-là*, *The body perishes, the soul is immortal; yet we neglect this, and sacrifice every thing for that.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

QUI, QUE, QUOI, DONT, &c.

RULE 67.—The *relative pronoun* always takes the gender, number, and person of its antecedent.

EXAMPLES.

Moi <i>qui suis aimé</i> ,	Nous <i>qui sommes aimés</i> .
Toi <i>qui es aimé</i> ,	Vous <i>qui êtes aimés</i> .
Lui <i>qui est aimé</i> ,	Eux <i>qui sont aimés</i> .
Elle <i>qui est aimée</i> ,	Elles <i>qui sont aimées</i> .

Qui is sometimes used in an absolute manner, that is, without antecedent, and then applies to persons only.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Qui</i> vous a dit cela?	Who told you that?
<i>Qui</i> croirai-je?	Whom shall I believe?

NOTE.—The above examples show that *qui* used as a pronoun absolute may be the subject or object of the verb.

RULE 68.—*Que*, without antecedent, is used in an interrogation formed with a verb which governs a direct object, and refers to things only.

EXAMPLES.

Que dites-vous ? What do you say ?
Que fait-il ? What is he doing ?

RULE 69.—*Quoi*, without antecedent, is used in an interrogation formed with a verb which governs an indirect object ; it applies to things only, and always depends on a preposition.

EXAMPLES.

De quoi parlez-vous ? Of what do you speak ?
A quoi pensez-vous ? To what do you think ?

Quoi is also used in exclamations : thus,

Quoi de plus beau que la vertu !
What is more beautiful than virtue !

RULE 70.—*Dont* is used for both genders and numbers, and is applied to both persons and things. But if the relative pronoun be separated from its antecedent by another substantive, then instead of *dont*, we use *de qui*, *duquel*, *de laquelle*, *desquels*, &c., according to the gender and number of the antecedent.

EXAMPLES.

L'homme dont je parle,
The man of whom I speak.
La maison dont vous parlez,
The house of which you speak.
L'homme à la probité duquel je me fie,
The man to whose probity I trust.

RULE 71.—*A qui* is generally used when speaking

of persons; and *auquel*, *à laquelle*, *auxquels*, *auxquelles*, when speaking of animals and things.

EXAMPLES.

L'homme *à qui* je parle,
The man to whom I speak.

Le cheval *auquel* vous donnez du foin,
The horse to which you give hay.

L'étude *à laquelle* je me consacre,
The study to which I am devoted.

RULE 72.—The pronouns *où*, *d'où*, *par où*, always refer to inanimate objects, and are often used for *auquel*, *dans lequel*, *par lequel*, &c.

EXAMPLES.

Voilà le but *où* (or *auquel*) il tend,
That is the end he aims at.

Le siècle *où* (or *dans lequel*) nous vivons,
The age in which we live.

Le lieu *par où* (or *par lequel*) j'ai passé,
The place through which I passed.

RULE 73.—Relative pronouns must always be expressed in French.

EXAMPLES.

Le livre *que* je lis, *The book I read.*
 La maison *que* je vois, *The house I see.*

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

RULE 74.—The indefinite terms in English, *one*, *they*, *we*, *people*, and *it is*, are rendered in French by *on*, with the verb in the third person singular.

EXAMPLES.

<i>On</i> dit qu'il est mort,	One says <i>he is dead</i> .
<i>On</i> croit qu'il a tort,	They think <i>he is wrong</i> .
<i>On</i> parle de guerre,	People talk <i>of war</i> .

Though *on* is generally masculine and singular, it becomes *feminine* when it refers personally to a woman; and *plural* when it very distinctly represents several persons.

EXAMPLES.

ON est HEUREUSE quand *ON* est MÈRE.
ON est ÉGAUX quand *on* s'aime.

L'on is used instead of *on*, after *si*, *et*, *ou*, for the sake of euphony.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Si l'on</i> voit,	<i>If they</i> see.
<i>Et l'on</i> dit,	<i>And they</i> say.
<i>Ou l'on</i> dira,	<i>Or they</i> will say.

But *on* never takes an *l* if it is followed by *le*, *la*, *les*, *lui*, *leur*: as, *si on le voit*; *et on le verra*; not *si l'on le voit*, &c., which would produce a disagreeable cacophony.

RULE 75.—*Quiconque* (whoever) signifies, *toute personne qui*, *every one who*, and therefore has no plural, and refers to persons only.

EXAMPLE.

Quiconque n'obéira pas sera puni,
 Whoever shall not obey will be punished.

RULE 76.—*Chacun* (fem. *chacune*) is always singular. When referring to a plural substantive, it is

sometimes followed by *son, sa, ses*, and sometimes by *leur, leurs*.

Chacun requires *son, sa, ses*, when it comes after the direct object to the verb, or when the verb has no such direct object.

EXAMPLES.

Remettez ces livres *chacun à sa place*,
Put these books each in its place.

Ils ont opiné *chacun à son tour*,
They gave their opinion, each in his turn.

Chacun requires *leur, leurs*, whenever it precedes the direct object to the verb, because in this case, *leur* does not refer to *chacun*, but to the nominative of the preceding verb.

EXAMPLES.

Ils ont donné, *chacun, leur avis*,
Each one has given his opinion.

Ils ont apporté, *chacun, leurs offrandes*,
Each one has brought his offerings.

RULE 77.—*Autrui* is always used substantively, and has no plural.

EXAMPLE.

Il ne faut point désirer le bien d'*autrui*,
We must not covet other men's goods.

RULE 78.—*Personne*, as an indefinite pronoun, is always masculine singular, and means *nul, qui que ce soit*. In this sense it requires *ne* before the verb.

EXAMPLES.

Personne n'est assez sot pour le croire,
No one is silly enough to believe it.

La fierté *ne convient à personne*,
Pride becomes nobody.

Personne is also used in the sense of *quelqu'un*, and then it takes no negation.

EXAMPLE.

Personne a-t-il parlé plus éloquemment ?
Has any one spoken more eloquently ?

Personne as a substantive is feminine.

EXAMPLE.

Quelle est *la personne* assez sotte pour le croire ?
Who is the person foolish enough to believe it ?

RULE 79.—*L'un et l'autre, les uns et les autres*, simply suggest an idea of plurality; whilst *l'un l'autre, les uns les autres*, add an idea of reciprocity to that of plurality.

EXAMPLES.

L'un et l'autre furent deux grands poètes,
Both were two great poets.
Ils s'estimaient l'un l'autre,
They esteemed each other.

CHAPTER V.

SYNTAX OF VERBS.

CONCORD OF THE VERB WITH ITS SUBJECT.

RULE 80.—The verb agrees in number and person with its subject.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Je</i> PARLE,	<i>I speak.</i>
<i>Vous</i> VIENDREZ,	<i>You will come</i>
<i>Vos amis</i> SONT ici,	<i>Your friends are here.</i>

RULE 81.—When a verb has several subjects it is put in the plural number ; and if the subjects are of different persons, the verb agrees with the first in preference to the other two, and with the second in preference to the third. In this case, a pronoun in the plural *nous* or *vous*, generally precedes the verb. (See R. 54.)

EXAMPLES.

Homère et Virgile *sont* les princes des poètes,
Homer and Virgil are the princes of poets.

Vous et moi *nous sortirons*,
You and I will go out.

Vous et votre frère *vous êtes* heureux,
You and your brother are happy.

NOTE.—The pronoun *nous* or *vous*, is not repeated when the conjunction *ni* occurs between the nominatives: as,
ni vous ni moi ne sommes contents.

RULE 82.—When the two subjects are united by one of the conjunctions *comme*, *de même que*, *ainsi que*, &c., the verb agrees only with the first subject.

EXAMPLE.

La vertu, *ainsi que* le savoir, *a* son prix,
Virtue, as well as learning, has its value.

REGIMEN OR OBJECT OF VERBS.

See page 34.

RULE 83.—Some verbs may have two regimens, or objects ; one *direct*, the other *indirect*.

EXAMPLE.

J'ai donné *une montre* à *mon fils*,
I have given a watch to my son.

But a verb cannot have two *direct*, or two *indirect* regimens; we must therefore say:

C'est *de vous que* (not *dont*) je parle,
It is of you that I speak.

C'est à lui *que* (not *à qui*) je parle,
It is to him that I speak.

RULE 84.—When two verbs, in a sentence, do not govern the **same case**, each verb must have its distinct regimen.

EXAMPLE.

Il attaqua la ville et s'en empara,
He attacked, and took the city.

RULE 85.—The regimen of **passive verbs** is expressed by *de* or *par*; by *de* when we express a feeling of the heart, a passion, or an operation of the soul; and by *par* when we express an action referring exclusively to the mind or the body.

EXAMPLES.

L'honnête homme est estimé *de* toute le monde,
The honest man is esteemed by every body.

Henri IV. fut assassiné *par* un fanatique,
Henry IV. was murdered by a fanatic.

RULE 86.—The present **Infinitive** of a verb may be the regimen to another verb, either by the insertion of a preposition, or without any intervening word; the prepositions generally used in such cases are *à* and *de*.

EXAMPLES WITHOUT PREPOSITION.

Allez voir votre mère,
Go and see your mother.

Daignez m'écouter,
Deign to listen to me.

EXAMPLES WITH *à*.

Il aime *à lire* l'histoire,
He likes to read history.

Je vous exhorte *à étudier*,
I exhort you to study.

EXAMPLES WITH *de*.

Je vous conseille *de rester* ici,
I advise you to stay here.

Il mérite *d'être récompensé*,
He deserves to be rewarded.

NOTE.—Being convinced that practice is the only way to know when a verb is to be accompanied by a preposition or not, and which preposition it must be, we abstain to give any rules on that subject.

PROPER USE OF THE TENSES OF VERBS.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

RULE 87.—The *present* of the Indicative is used in French to denote the action at the time itself in which it is done.

EXAMPLES.

Je parle, *I speak.*
 Il est malade, *He is ill.*

It is often used instead of a past tense to express in a more lively and emphatical manner a thing that happened in a time quite past.

EXAMPLE.

Il le *saisit* et le *terrasse*,
He seized him and threw him down.

It is often used instead of the future, when the time alluded to is proximate.

EXAMPLE.

Je pars demain pour Paris,
I set off *to-morrow* for Paris.

IMPERFECT.

RULE 88.—The *imperfect* is used to denote an action not concluded, or going on while another took place.

EXAMPLES.

Il parlait quand nous entrâmes,
He was speaking *when* we came in.
Je dinais quand je reçus votre lettre,
I was dining *when* I received your letter.

It is used also to express an action *habitual* or frequently performed.

EXAMPLES.

Les Romains *cultivaient* les arts,
The Romans cultivated the arts.
J'*allais* à la chasse tous les jours,
I went a hunting every day.
Henri IV. *était* aimé de ses sujets,
Henry IV. was loved by his people.

It is used after the conjunction *si* to denote a condition or supposition.

EXAMPLES.

Si j'*avais* le temps j'*irais* vous voir,
If I had time I would go to see you.
Si vous *partiez* demain ?
Were you to set off *to-morrow* ?

PAST DEFINITE.

RULE 89.—The *past definite* is used in French to express a particular fact which has happened but once, or very seldom, at a time specified and entirely elapsed.

EXAMPLES.

Je traversai le Rhin en 1839,
I crossed the Rhine in 1839.

César fut tué dans le sénat,
Cæsar was killed in the senate.

Je lui écrivis la semaine dernière,
I wrote to him last week.

PAST INDEFINITE.

RULE 90.—The *past indefinite* is used to express a thing as having taken place, without specifying when, or which has happened at a time not entirely past ; as, *this day, this week.*

EXAMPLES.

Il a beaucoup voyagé,
He has travelled much.

J'ai reçu une lettre de lui cette semaine,
I received a letter from him this week.

Je l'ai rencontré ce matin,
I met him this morning.

OBSERVE.—The definite and indefinite past tenses are often used indifferently in familiar conversation, though the time be specified and entirely elapsed : as, *je le vis*, or *je l'ai vu hier*.

FUTURE.

RULE 91.—The *future* simply expresses that an action will be done at a time that is not yet come.

EXAMPLES.

Je *dînerai* avec vous demain,
I shall dine with you to-morrow.

Ma sœur *viendra* dimanche prochain,
My sister will come next Sunday.

The present tense is often used in English for the *future* after *when*, *as soon as*, *after*; this cannot be done in French, and the *future* is always required.

EXAMPLES.

Quand vous <i>voudrez</i> ,	<i>When you like.</i>
Dès qu'il <i>aura fini</i> ,	<i>As soon as he has done.</i>
Après qu'il <i>sera parti</i> ,	<i>After he is gone.</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

RULE 92.—The *conditional* is used to express a conditional sentence, and also a *wish*, *necessity*, or *obligation*.

EXAMPLES.

Il *viendrait* si vous l'*invitez*,
He would come if you invited him.

Je *désirerais* qu'il apprit la musique,
I should wish that he learned music.

Vous *devriez* lire tous les jours,
You should read every day.

RULE 93.—Neither the *conditional* nor the *future* can be used in French after *si*, when it means *suppose that*.

EXAMPLES.

Vous m'*obligerez* si vous le *faites*,
You will oblige me if you will do it.

Si vous *veniez*, amenez votre sœur,
If you should come, bring your sister.

But when *si* expresses a state of *doubt*, and signifies *whether*, the future and conditional are used after it.

EXAMPLES.

Je ne sais *si* mon frère *viendra*,
I do not know if my brother will come.

Je ne sais *s'il viendrait*,
I do not know if he would come.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

RULE 94.—The *subjunctive mood* is used after a verb or expression implying any *doubt*, *wish*, *command*, *necessity*, *fear*, *ignorance*, &c., or any affection of the mind.

EXAMPLES.

Je doute qu'il *viene*,
I doubt whether he will come.

Je souhaite que vous *réussissiez*,
I wish you may succeed.

Je crains qu'il ne *soit* malade,
I fear he is ill.

RULE 95.—The subjunctive is required after verbs used *interrogatively* or *negatively*.

EXAMPLES.

Pensez-vous qu'il *ait* raison ?
Do you think he is right ?

Je ne crois pas qu'il *viene*,
I do not think that he will come.

RULE 96.—The subjunctive is used after *unipersonal* verbs, such as *il faut*, *il convient*, *il est juste*, *il importe*, &c.

EXAMPLES.

Il faut que j'*aille* en ville,
I must go to town.

Il est juste que vous le *fassiez*,
It is right that you should do it.

But some *unipersonal* verbs, such as *il paraît*, *il est certain*, *il me semble*, and all those denoting *affirmation*, govern the indicative mood; as, *il paraît qu'il a raison*.

RULE 97.—The subjunctive is used after the relative pronouns, *qui*, *que*, *dont*, *lequel*, *laquelle*, *où*, when they are preceded by an adjective in the superlative degree, or by the words *le seul*, *l'unique*, *le premier*, *le dernier*.

EXAMPLES.

C'est le plus savant homme que je *connaisse*,
He is the most learned man I know.

C'est le *seul* homme qui *ait* survécu,
He is the only man that has survived.

RULE 98.—After a relative pronoun, the verb is used in the subjunctive, whenever we express anything doubtful or uncertain.

EXAMPLE.

Cherchez quelqu'un qui *puisse* vous aider,
Seek for some one who can help you.

RULE 99.—The subjunctive is required after the words *quelque*, *quel que*, *qui que ce soit*, *quoi que*.

EXAMPLES.

Quelque riche que vous *soyez*,
However rich you may be.

Quoi que vous *fassiez*, vous perdrez,
Whatever you may do, you will lose.

RULE 100.—The subjunctive is also used after some conjunctions mentioned at page 104.

EXAMPLE.

Prêtez-moi votre livre, *afin que* je le lise,
Lend me your book, *that* I may read it,

Je vous verrai *avant que* vous partiez,
I shall see you *before* you set out.

OBSERVE.—Some conjunctions, such as *de façon que*, *de sorte que*, *de manière que*, *si ce n'est que*, *sinon que*, require sometimes the subjunctive, and sometimes the indicative; they require the subjunctive when joined to a verb expressing *doubt*, *wish*, &c.; and the indicative when the verb expresses *affirmation*, *certainty*, as :

Parlez de manière que l'on vous entende,
Speak so *that* we may hear you.

Il a parlé de manière qu'on l'a entendu,
He spoke so *as to be* heard.

RULE 101.—The conjunction *que*, used in the second part of a sentence to avoid a repetition of *si*, governs the subjunctive; and likewise *que* used instead of *à moins que*, *avant que*, &c.

EXAMPLES.

Si vous marchez et *que* vous soyez fatigué,
If you walk and are tired.

Je ne partirai pas *que* je ne vous aie vu,
I will not set out *before* I have seen you.

Il ne le fera pas *que* vous ne veniez,
He will not do it, *unless* you come.

WHICH TENSE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MUST BE USED.

RULE 102.—When the first verb is in the *present* or *future* tense of the indicative, the second must be put in the *present* of the subjunctive to express a present or future time; and in the *preterit* to express a time past.

EXAMPLES.

Je doute } que vous *étudiez* maintenant, demain.
Je douterai }

Je doute } que vous *ayez étudié* hier.
Je douterai }

EXCEPTION.—If some conditional expression follows the verb in the subjunctive mood, then the *imperfect* or *pluperfect* must be used.

EXAMPLES.

Je doute } que vous *étudiassiez* maintenant, demain.
Je douterai } si l'on ne vous y contraignait.

Je doute } que vous *eussiez étudié* hier, si l'on
Je douterai } ne vous y eût contraint.

RULE 103.—After the imperfect, past definite, conditional, and their compound, the *imperfect subjunctive* is used to express a present or future time; and the *pluperfect* to express a past time.

EXAMPLES.

Je doutais }
Je doutai }
J'ai douté } que vous *étudiassiez* aujourd'hui,
J'avais douté } demain.
Je douterais }
J'aurais douté }

Je doutais	} que vous <i>eussiez étudié</i> la semaine passée.
Je doutai	
J'ai douté	
J'avais douté	
Je douterais	
J'aurais douté	

EXCEPTIONS.—When the action to which a verb in the subjunctive mood relates occurs at the time when we are speaking, or refers to all times, whether present or future, the present of the subjunctive is used.

EXAMPLES.

Il m'a trahi quoiqu'il soit mon ami.

Dieu nous a créés afin que nous le servions.

CHAPTER VI.

SYNTAX OF PARTICIPLES.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

RULE 104.—The participle present ending in *ant*, is always invariable.

EXAMPLES.

Un homme *lisant* un livre,
A man reading a book.

Un mère *aimant* son enfant,
A mother loving her child.

Des enfants *étudiant* leurs leçons,
Children learning their lessons.

The participle present must not be mistaken for *verbal adjectives* ending also in *ant*. The latter agree in gender and number with the words which they qualify.

EXAMPLES.

Une mère <i>aimante</i> ,	<i>A loving mother.</i>
Des enfants <i>obéissants</i> ,	<i>Obedient children.</i>
Des dames <i>obligeantes</i> ,	<i>Obliging ladies.</i>

RULE 105.—The participle present expresses an action, and is almost always followed by a direct regimen; it may be replaced by another tense of the verb with *qui* before it:

Un homme LISANT (OR QUI LIT), un livre.
Une mère AIMANT (OR QUI AIME), son enfant.

Verbal adjectives denote the state, or manner of being of the words to which they relate, and are never followed by any regimen whatever; they may be construed by one of the tenses of *être* preceded by *qui*:

Une mère AIMANTE (OU QUI EST AIMANTE).
Des enfants OBÉISSANTS (OU QUI SONT OBÉISSANTS).

OBSERVE.—The participle present can never be preceded, in French, by any other preposition than *en*; the present of the infinitive must be used after any other: *After having read; après AVOIR lu.*

PARTICIPLE PAST.

RULE 106.—*General Rule.*—The participle past used without any auxiliary, agrees, like an adjective, in gender and number with the word to which it relates.

EXAMPLES.

Un billet <i>reçu</i> ,	<i>A received note.</i>
Des billets <i>reçus</i> ,	<i>Received notes.</i>
Une colonne <i>brisée</i> ,	<i>A broken column.</i>
Des colonnes <i>brisées</i> ,	<i>Broken columns.</i>

RULE 107.—The participle past, used with the auxiliary verb *être*, agrees in gender and number with the subject of the verb.

EXAMPLES.

Le roi est <i>arrivé</i> ,	<i>The king is arrived.</i>
La reine est <i>arrivée</i> ,	<i>The queen is arrived.</i>
Ma lettre est <i>écrite</i> ,	<i>My letter is written.</i>
Mes lettres sont <i>écrites</i> ,	<i>My letters are written.</i>

RULE 108.—The participle past, used with the verb *avoir*, agrees in gender and number with its direct regimen, when that regimen precedes it.

EXAMPLES.

La lettre <i>que j'ai écrite</i> ,	<i>The letter which I have written.</i>
Les livres <i>qu'il a lus</i> ,	<i>The books which he has read.</i>

But the participle past remains invariable when the direct regimen comes after it, or when there is no such regimen at all.

EXAMPLES.

J'ai écrit une lettre,	<i>I have written a letter.</i>
Ma sœur a <i>chanté</i> ,	<i>My sister has sung.</i>

REMARK.—It will be observed from the preceding rule, that the participle past used with *avoir* never agrees with its subject or nominative, and that the participles past of all neuter verbs conjugated with

avoir, are always invariable, such verbs having no direct regimens :—Ex.: *Les dix ans qu'il a vécu, il les a vécus heureux.*

RULE 109.—The participle past of pronominal verbs agrees with its direct regimen, when this direct regimen precedes it; and it remains invariable when the direct regimen comes after, or when there is no such regimen.

EXAMPLES WITH AGREEMENT.

La lettre qu'ils se sont adressée,
The letter which they addressed to each other.

Ils se sont blâmés,
They blamed each other.

EXAMPLES WITHOUT AGREEMENT.

Ils se sont adressé une lettre,
They addressed a letter to each other.

Nous nous sommes succédé,
We succeeded each other.

REMARKS ON THE USE OF SOME PARTICIPLES.

RULE 110.—The participle past of *unipersonal* verbs is always invariable.

EXAMPLES.

Les chaleurs qu'il a fait,
The heat which we had.

La disette qu'il y a eu,
The want which we experienced.

RULE 111.—The past participle between two *que* is also invariable.

EXAMPLE.

Les embarras *que j'ai su que* vous aviez,
The embarrassments that I knew you had.

RULE 112.—When the past participle is immediately followed by an infinitive, the noun which precedes may be the regimen of the participle or of the infinitive; in the first case, the participle agrees with the regimen; in the second, it remains invariable.

EXAMPLES FOR BOTH CASES.

La femme *que j'ai entendue* chanter,
The woman whom I heard sing.

I heard—whom? LA FEMME chanter.

La romance *que j'ai entendu* chanter,
The song I heard sung.

I heard—what? CHANTER la romance.

RULE 113.—The participle *fait* immediately followed by an infinitive, is always invariable, forming, as it were, but one single verbal expression.

EXAMPLES.

La maison *que j'ai fait* bâtir,
The house which I have had built.

Elle s'est *fait* mourir,
She caused her own death.

RULE 114.—The participle past used with *en* is invariable, whenever *en* is not preceded by a personal or relative pronoun acting as a direct regimen.

EXAMPLES.

J'aime les fleurs, j'en ai cueilli,
I like flowers, I gathered some.

Il m'a demandé des livres, je lui en ai donné,
He asked me for books, I gave some to him.

RULE 115.—When the verb *avoir* joined to the participle past is preceded by *l'*, this participle is invariable if *l'* has reference to an adjective and stands for *cela*.

EXAMPLE.

Cette langue est plus facile que je ne l'avais cru,
That language is easier than I had thought.

RULE 116.—*Le peu* with a participle past.—*Le peu* signifies *une petite quantité*, and signifies also *le manque*, the want of.

When *le peu* signifies *une petite quantité*, the participle agrees with the noun that follows it; when it means *le manque*, the want of, it is with *le peu* that the agreement exists.

EXAMPLES.

Il a profité *du peu* de leçons qu'il a reçues,
He has profited by the few lessons he received.

Le peu d'instruction qu'il eu le décourage,
The little instruction he had discourages him.

CHAPTER VII.

SYNTAX OF ADVERBS.

RULE 117.—Adverbs (page 97) are usually placed after the verbs in simple tenses, and after the auxiliary in the compound tenses.

EXAMPLES.

Je parle *souvent* de vous, *I often speak of you.*
 Je ne l'ai *jamais* vu, *I have never seen him.*

REMARKS ON SOME ADVERBS.

PLUS, DAVANTAGE.

Plus and *davantage* must not be used indiscriminately; *plus* is followed by *de* or *que*; *davantage* is used alone, and at the end of a sentence.

EXAMPLES.

Il a *plus de* fortune que moi,
He has more fortune than I.
 J'ai beaucoup d'argent, il en a *davantage*,
I have much money, he has more.

SI, AUSSI, TANT, AUTANT.

In a comparison *aussi*, *autant*, are used in sentences both affirmative and negative, and *si*, *tant*, only in negative phrases.

EXAMPLES.

Il est *aussi* riche que vous,
He is as rich as you.
 Il n'est pas *si* or *aussi* savant que vous,
He is not so learned as you.
 J'ai *autant* de livres que lui,
I have as many books as he.
 Il n'a pas *tant* or *autant* de livres que moi,
He has not so many books as I.

SI and **AUSSI** are used with adjectives and adverbs : *si modeste, aussi éloquemment*; **TANT** and **AUTANT** are

applied to the other parts of speech ; *tant d'éloquence, autant estimé que chéri.*

PLUS TÔT, PLUTÔT.

Plus tôt, in two words, refers to time and signifies *plus vite*, sooner ; *plutôt*, in one word, denotes preference, and signifies *rather*.

EXAMPLES.

Il est arrivé *plus tôt* que vous,
He is arrived sooner than you.

Plutôt mourir que de se rendre,
Rather die than surrender.

DE SUITE, TOUT DE SUITE.

De suite must not be mistaken for *toute de suite*; the former signifies *successivement, sans interruption*; the latter signifies *sur le champ, immédiatement*.

EXAMPLES.

Il ne saurait dire deux mots *de suite*,
He is not able to say two words consecutively.

Les enfants doivent obéir *tout de suite*,
Children must obey immediately.

TOUT À COUP, TOUT D'UN COUP.

Tout à coup signifies *soudainement, suddenly*; *tout d'un coup* signifies *tout en une fois, all at once*.

EXAMPLES.

Cette maison est tombée *tout à coup*,
That house fell down suddenly.

Il perdit sa fortune *tout d'un coup*,
He lost his fortune all at once.

PROPER USE OF NEGATIONS.

The negation is composed of *ne*, *ne pas*, *ne point*. *Ne* always precedes the verb or its auxiliary, and *pas* or *point* comes after it: as, *Je n'ose, je NE crois PAS, je n'ai POINT cru.*

RULE 118.—*Ne* always follows the conjunctions, *à moins que, de peur que, de crainte que*, also the verb *empêcher*.

EXAMPLES.

A moins que vous *ne* lui parliez,
Unless you speak to him.

La pluie empêcha que je *ne* partisse,
The rain prevented my setting off.

RULE 119.—*Ne* is used after *autre, autrement, plus, mieux, moins, meilleur*, and after the verbs *craindre, avoir peur, trembler, appréhender*.

EXAMPLES.

Il parle autrement qu'il *n'*agit,
He speaks otherwise than he acts.

Je crains qu'il *ne* vienne.
I fear he will come.

EXCEPTION.—*Ne* is omitted when the verb of the preceding period is accompanied by a negation: *Il ne parle pas autrement qu'il agit;—je ne crains pas qu'il vienne.*

NOTE.—After *craindre, appréhender, avoir peur, trembler*, we use *ne pas*, instead of *ne*, when the accomplishment of the action expressed by the subsequent verb is desired: *Je crains qu'il NE réussisse PAS*; I fear that he will not succeed.

RULE 121.—The verbs *nier*, *désespérer*, *disconvenir*, *douter*, are followed by *ne* only when they are accompanied by a negation.

EXAMPLES.

Je ne doute pas que cela *ne* soit,
I do not doubt that it is so.

But we say without a negation: *Je nie, je doute que cela soit.*

Distinction between PAS and POINT.

Point is more exclusive than *pas*. The first denies absolutely, and signifies *not at all*: the second is less positive. So that *point* may be said of something permanent and habitual, and *pas* of something accidental.

EXAMPLES.

Il ne lit <i>point</i> ,	<i>He never reads at all.</i>
Il ne lit <i>pas</i> ,	<i>He does not read (now).</i>

In an interrogative sentence, *point* is used when we doubt of the thing in question, and *pas* when we are persuaded of it.

EXAMPLES.

N'avez-vous *point* entendu ce bruit?
Have you not heard that noise?
 N'ai-je *pas* dit la vérité?
Have I not said the truth?

Omission of PAS and POINT.

RULE 121.—*Pas* and *point* that usually follow *ne* are omitted, when there is in the proposition an

expression bearing a negative sense, such as : *jamais*, *guère*, *nul*, *nullement*, *aucun*, *rien*, *personne*, *ni* repeated, *ne*. . . . *que*, meaning *seulement*.

EXAMPLES.

Il ne faut *jamais* médire du prochain,
We must never speak ill of others.

Il ne sait ni lire ni écrire,
He does not know either to read or write.

L'honnête homme ne connaît *que* ses devoirs,
The honest man thinks only of his duty.

The use or the omission of *pas* and *point* alters sometimes the sense of a sentence.

EXAMPLES.

Je crains qu'il ne réussisse,
I fear lest he should succeed.

Je crains qu'il ne réussisse *pas*,
I fear lest he should not succeed.

CHAPTER VIII.

SYNTAX OF PREPOSITIONS.

REMARKS ON SOME PREPOSITIONS.

RULE 122.—The preposition *à* is used for *to*, *at*, or *in* before proper names of places, and the preposition *en* is used for *to* or *in* before names of countries and provinces.

EXAMPLES.

Je vais à Paris,	<i>I am going to Paris.</i>
Il demeure à Londres,	<i>He lives in London.</i>
J'irai en France,	<i>I shall go to France.</i>
Il est en Bourgogne,	<i>He is in Burgundy.</i>

AVANT, DEVANT (*before*).

Avant refers to *time*, and denotes also *rank*; *devant* has reference to *place*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Avant la fin du mois,</i>
<i>Before the end of the month.</i>
<i>Votre frère est avant moi,</i>
<i>Your brother is before me.</i>
<i>Regardez devant vous,</i>
<i>Look before you.</i>

DANS, EN.

Dans is used with nouns taken in a determinate sense, and requires the article after it. *En* is used with nouns taken in a vague and indeterminate sense, and is not generally to be followed by the article.

EXAMPLES.

Il est <i>dans</i> la chambre, <i>He is in the room.</i>	Il vit <i>en</i> chambre garnie, <i>He lives in a furnished lodging.</i>
Il est <i>dans</i> la ville, <i>He is in the town.</i>	Il est <i>en</i> France, <i>He is in France.</i>

When speaking of time, *dans* denotes the epoch, and *en* the duration.

EXAMPLES.

Il viendra *dans* un mois,
He will come in a month.

Il a fait le voyage *en* un mois,
He performed the voyage in a month.

DEPUIS, PENDANT, POUR (*for*).

Depuis denotes a point of time, *pendant* denotes the duration, and *pour* expresses the end.

EXAMPLES.

Je ne l'ai pas vu *depuis* un an,
I have not seen him for a year.

Il a voyagé *pendant* six mois,
He has travelled for six months.

Ils ont du pain *pour* trois jours,
They have bread for three days.

PRÈS DE, PRÊT À.

Près de denotes proximity of place or time, and *prêt à* signifies *disposé à*, to be ready.

EXAMPLES.

Il est *près de* mourir,
He is at the point of death.

Je suis *prêt à* partir,
I am ready to set off.

ENTRE, PARMI.

Entre generally refers to two objects only; *parmi* is said of a collection of objects, and requires after *it* a substantive in the plural, or a noun collective.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Entre vous et moi,</i>	<i>Between you and me.</i>
<i>Parmi les hommes,</i>	<i>Amongst men.</i>
<i>Parmi la foule,</i>	<i>Among the crowd.</i>

QUANT À, QUAND.

Quant à, preposition, signifies *à l'égard de*, as for ;
quand, adverb, signifies *lorsque*, when.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Quant à moi, je pars,</i>	<i>As for me, I go.</i>
<i>Quand vous viendrez,</i>	<i>When you come.</i>

VOICI, VOILÀ.

Voici indicates the nearest place or object ; and
voilà the most distant.—*Voici* refers to what follows,
voilà to what precedes.

EXAMPLES.

Voici ma maison, et voilà la sienne,
This is my house, and that is his.

Voici ce qu'on m'a dit, écoutez,
This is what has been told me, listen.

Soyez sage et laborieux, voilà mon désir,
Be good and laborious, that is my desire.

REPETITION OF PREPOSITIONS.

RULE 123.—*A, de, en*, are always repeated before each regimen.

EXAMPLES.

Elle a DE la beauté, DE l'esprit, DE la grâce.
Il a voyagé EN France, EN Italie, EN Espagne.

The other prepositions are also repeated before each regimen, provided these regimens are not synonymous; as,

DANS *la paix* et DANS *la guerre*.
PAR *la force* et PAR *l'adresse*.

Synonymous.

DANS *la mollesse* et *l'oisiveté*.
PAR *la force* et *la violence*.

CHAPTER IX.

SYNTAX OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The conjunction *que* is applied in several ways.

Que is used to unite two verbs together: as,

Je crois *que* l'âme est immortelle,
I believe the soul is immortal.

Que is used to unite the relative members of a comparison: as,

Ce général est plus brave *que* prudent,
That general is more brave than prudent.

Que is used in the second part of a sentence to avoid the repetition of such conjunctions as *si*, *quand*, *lorsque*, *quoique*, *comme*, &c.: as,

Si vous sortez et *que* vous veniez me voir,
If you go out and if you come to see me.

*Quand on est riche et qu'on est généreux,
When people are rich and when they are generous.*

Que is used in the middle of a sentence for *avant que*, *après que*, *afin que*, *pour que*, *à moins que*, *de peur que*, *depuis que*, and many other conjunctions : as,

*Je ne partirai point que tout ne soit prêt,
I shall not set out before every thing is ready,*

*Aprochez, que je vous parle,
Come near, in order that I may speak to you.*

*Ne mangez jamais que vous n'ayez faim,
Never eat unless you are hungry.*

Que is used in the beginning of a sentence for *pourquoi*, why : as,

*Que ne travaillez-vous ?
Why do you not work ?*

Also for *comme*, *combien*, how, how much, how many.

*Que votre mère est bonne !
How kind your mother is !*

*Que de peine j'ai eue pour réussir,
How much trouble I have had to succeed.*

*Que de malheurs il a éprouvés,
How many misfortunes he has experienced.*

NOTE.—The conjunctions which govern the verb in the subjunctive mood are given in page 104.

CHAPTER X.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME INTERJECTIONS.

Ah! Ha!—Ho! Oh!—O!—Eh! He!

See page 105.

Ah! expresses joy or grief: *Ah! quel bonheur!*
Ah! que je souffre!

Ha! expresses surprise: *Ha! vous voilà!* *Ha!*
Ha! je n'en savais rien.

Ho! serves to call, and expresses surprise: *Ho!*
venez ici. Ho! que faites-vous là?

Oh! is used for the other exclamations: *Oh!*
quel bonheur!

O! is used in an address: *O mon fils! aimez*
Dieu.

Eh! expresses grief: *Eh! qui n'a pas pleuré*
quelque perte cruelle?

Hé! is used to call, to warn: *Hé! venez donc.*
Hé! que dites-vous?

APPENDIX.

OF GALLICISMS.

Idiotisms are modes of speaking peculiar to a language, which cannot be literally translated into another. The idiotisms of the French language are called *Gallicisms*.

IDIOMATICAL EXPRESSIONS OF VERBS.

As all verbs may be conjugated with the same idiomatic constructions, we shall give here the verb *avoir* only as an example.

PAST JUST ELAPSED.

Je viens d'avoir,	<i>I have just had.</i>
Tu viens d'avoir,	<i>Thou hast just had.</i>
Il vient d'avoir,	<i>He has just had.</i>
Nous venons d'avoir,	<i>We have just had.</i>
Vous venez d'avoir,	<i>You have just had.</i>
Ils viennent d'avoir,	<i>They have just had.</i>

PAST ANTERIOR.

Je venais d'avoir,	<i>I had just had.</i>
Tu venais d'avoir,	<i>Thou hadst just had.</i>
Il venait d'avoir,	<i>He had just had.</i>
Nous venions d'avoir,	<i>We had just had.</i>
Vous veniez d'avoir,	<i>You had just had.</i>
Ils venaient d'avoir,	<i>They had just had.</i>

FUTURE PROXIMATE OR INSTANT.

Je vais avoir,	<i>I am going to have.</i>
Tu vas avoir,	<i>Thou art going to have.</i>
Il va avoir,	<i>He is going to have.</i>
Nous allons avoir,	<i>We are going to have.</i>
Vous allez avoir,	<i>You are going to have.</i>
Ils vont avoir,	<i>They are going to have.</i>

FUTURE POSITIVE.

Je dois avoir,	<i>I am to have.</i>
Tu dois avoir,	<i>Thou art to have.</i>
Il doit avoir,	<i>He is to have.</i>
Nous devons avoir,	<i>We are to have.</i>
Vous devez avoir,	<i>You are to have.</i>
Ils doivent avoir,	<i>They are to have.</i>

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'allais avoir,	<i>I was going to have.</i>
Tu allais avoir,	<i>Thou wast going to have.</i>
Il allait avoir,	<i>He was going to have.</i>
Nous allions avoir,	<i>We were going to have.</i>
Vous alliez avoir,	<i>You were going to have.</i>
Ils allaient avoir,	<i>They were going to have.</i>

CONDITIONAL IMPERFECT.

Je devais avoir,	<i>I was to have.</i>
Tu devais avoir,	<i>Thou wast to have.</i>
Il devait avoir,	<i>He was to have.</i>
Nous devions avoir,	<i>We were to have.</i>
Vous deviez avoir,	<i>You were to have.</i>
Ils devaient avoir,	<i>They were to have.</i>

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

Je devrais avoir,	<i>I should or ought to have.</i>
Tu devrais avoir,	<i>Thou oughtest to have.</i>
Il devrait avoir,	<i>He ought to have,</i>
Nous devrions avoir,	<i>We ought to have.</i>
Vous devriez avoir,	<i>You ought to have.</i>
Ils devraient avoir,	<i>They ought to have.</i>

CONDITIONAL PAST.

J'aurais dû avoir,	<i>I should or ought to have had.</i>
Tu aurais dû avoir,	<i>Thou oughtest to have had.</i>
Il aurait dû avoir,	<i>He ought to have had.</i>
Nous aurions dû avoir,	<i>We ought to have had.</i>
Vous auriez dû avoir,	<i>You ought to have had.</i>
Ils auraient dû avoir,	<i>They ought to have had.</i>

EXAMPLES OF SOME IDIOMATICAL EXPRESSIONS
FREQUENTLY USED.

The verb *to be* is expressed in French by the same tense of the verb *avoir*, in the following examples :

Ce lit a six pieds de large ;	<i>This bed is six feet broad.</i>
Quel âge avez-vous ?	<i>How old are you !</i>
J'ai vingt ans ;	<i>I am twenty years old.</i>
Avez-vous faim ?	<i>Are you hungry ?</i>
Avez-vous soif ?	<i>Are you thirsty ?</i>
Avez-vous froid ?	<i>Are you cold ?</i>
J'ai froid aux pieds ;	<i>My feet are cold.</i>
Il y a 150 élèves ;	<i>There are 150 pupils.</i>
Vous avez raison ;	<i>You are in the right.</i>

The verb *to be* is expressed by *faire*, when applied to the state of the weather ; and with the words *jour, nuit, soleil, vent*, &c.—Ex. :

Il fait beau temps ;	<i>It is fine weather.</i>
Il faisait froid ;	<i>It was cold.</i>
Il fera chaud ;	<i>It will be hot.</i>
Il fait jour ;	<i>It is daylight.</i>
Il fait nuit ;	<i>It is night.</i>
Il fait du soleil ;	<i>The sun is shining.</i>
Il fait du vent ;	<i>It is windy.</i>

In answers, the French is less elliptical than the English. In the former, it is always necessary to

use some word directly applicable to the question, and sometimes to repeat the principal words, as will be seen by the following examples :

- Est-ce là votre livre ?— *Is that your book?—*
 Oui, ce l'est. *Yes, it is.*
 Est-ce là une montre d'or ? *Is that a gold watch?—*
 —Oui, c'en est une. *Yes, it is.*
 Votre père n'est-il pas à Paris ?—Oui, il y est. *Is not your father in Paris?—Yes, he is.*
 Avez-vous diné ?—Oui, j'ai diné. *Have you dined?—Yes, I have.*
 Est-ce vous qui avez fait cela ?—Oui, c'est moi. *Is it you who have done that?—Yes, it is.*
 Avez-vous vu le roi ?—Non, je ne l'ai pas vu. *Have you seen the king?—No, I have not.*
 A-t-elle été en Italie ?—Non, elle n'y a pas été. *Has she been to Italy?—No, she has not.*
 Dessinez-vous ?—Non, je ne dessine pas ; mon frère dessine. *Do you draw?—No, I do not ; my brother does.*
 Chantera-t-elle ?—Oui, elle chantera. *Will she sing?—Yes, she will.*

The interrogation in French is always expressed by *n'est-ce pas*, in sentences like the following :

- Il vient, N'EST-CE PAS ? *He is coming, is he not ?*
 Vous avez écrit, N'EST-CE PAS ? *You have written, have you not ?*
 Il pleut, N'EST-CE PAS ? *It rains, does it not ?*

Interrogative exclamations, such as the following :

I am going to Paris.—ARE YOU !

His son sings beautifully.—DOES HE !

are frequently used in English familiar conversation ; but they have no literal equivalent in French, and must be rendered by a different exclamation, such as, *Ah ! Vraiment !*

OF THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

We have already seen (page 14), that practice is, as it were, the only means to determine the gender of nouns of inanimate objects; we give here a few observations on some substantives which are of both genders.

SUBSTANTIVES OF BOTH GENDERS. .

AIGLE—is feminine when it signifies a standard, or the hen eagle: *l'aigle ROMAINE*; *l'aigle est remplie de tendresse pour ses petits*. In all other cases it is masculine: *l'aigle est FIER et COURAGEUX*.

AMOUR—used in the singular number, is invariably masculine: *un VIOLENT amour*. When used in the plural number, in the sense of love between two persons, it is of both genders, but oftener feminine: *de FOLLES amours*.

COUPLE—denoting only the number *deux* (two), is feminine: *UNE couple d'aufs*; *UNE couple de poulets*. It is masculine when it signifies two persons united by marriage, by bonds of affection, or unity of purpose: *un HEUREUX couple*, *un couple d'amis*; *un couple de frippons*.

DÉLICE—is masculine for the singular and feminine for the plural: *c'est un GRAND délice*; *ce sont mes plus CHÈRES délices*. But when *un de* precedes *délices*, it is invariably masculine: *un de mes plus GRANDS délices*.

ENFANT—referring to a boy, is masculine: *c'est un BEL enfant*; it is feminine when it refers to a girl: *c'est une BELLE enfant*. In the plural it is always masculine.

FOUDRE—*thunder-bolt*, is always feminine: *LA foudre est tombée*. It is masculine in poetry and in that style which is called the sublime: *être frappé du foudre vengeur*. Speaking figuratively of a renowned warrior or a great orator, it is also masculine: *c'est un foudre de guerre; un foudre d'éloquence*.

GENS—requires in the feminine the adjectives which precede it, and in the masculine those which follow it: *les vieilles gens sont soupçonneux; toutes les méchantes gens*. But *tous* m. must be used: 1°. When no other adjective precedes *gens*: *tous les gens d'esprit*. 2°. When *gens* is preceded by an adjective of both genders, such as *honnête, brave, &c.*; *tous les honnêtes gens*. 3°. When *gens* is followed by the preposition *de* and a substantive denoting any profession: *de vrais gens de lettres; certains gens d'affaires*.

HYMNE—church song or canticle, is feminine: *on a chanté de belles hymnes à l'Eglise*. It is masculine in all other cases: *un hymne guerrier, des hymnes nationaux*.

ORGUE—is masculine for the singular and feminine for the plural; *un bel orgne; de belles orgues*. But we say, *un des plus beaux orgues*, to avoid the meeting of the two genders.

PÉRIODE—signifying, *the highest pitch, summit*, is masculine: *le plus haut période de gloire*. In all other cases it is feminine: *la période solaire—une période obscure et embarrassée*.

QUELQUE CHOSE—is masculine when it signifies *une chose*: *quelque chose de merveilleux*. It is feminine when it means *quelle que soit la chose*: *quelque chose qu'il ait dite, on ne l'a pas cru*.

DISTINCTION IN FRENCH BETWEEN WORDS
which are expressed in the same manner in English.

AN—ANNÉE—Year.

The word *year* is expressed by *année* when it is considered as a duration of twelve months, and by *an* when we mean only to express one or more units of a twelvemonth at whatever part of the year it may begin, as :

Il y a deux *ans* que ma mère est morte,
It is two years since my mother died.

Cette *année* a été très pluvieuse,
This year has been very rainy.

JOUR	JOURNÉE	<i>Day.</i>
MATIN	MATINÉE	<i>Morning.</i>
SOIR	SOIRÉE	<i>Evening.</i>

The word *day* is expressed by *jour* ; *morning* by *matin*, and *evening* by *soir*, when we speak of any part of them ; they are expressed by *journée*, *matinée*, and *soirée*, when we express the whole duration, as :

J'ai été malade toute la *journée*,
I have been sick all the day long.

Il va à Londres tous les *jours*.
He goes to London every day.

Je me lève tous les *matins* à six heures,
I rise every morning at six o'clock.

Il a plu toute la *matinée*,
It has rained all the morning.

J'irai vous voir demain soir,
I will go and see you to-morrow evening.
 Venez passer la soirée avec nous,
Come and spend the evening with us.

CONNAÎTRE—SAVOIR—to Know.

The verb *to know* is always expressed by *connaître*, when it signifies *to be acquainted with*; and most commonly by *savoir* in all other circumstances, as :

Connaissez-vous ce monsieur ?
Do you know that gentleman ?
Savez-vous votre leçon ?
Do you know your lesson ?

AMENER—APPORTER—to Bring.

The verb *to bring* is expressed in French by *amener* if the object can walk, and by *apporter* if it cannot, as :

Amenez votre fille avec vous,
Bring your daughter with you.
Apportez-moi mes livres,
Bring me my books.

MENER—PORTER—to Carry.

The verb *mener* is used in French when the object can walk, and *porter* when it cannot, as :

Menez mon cheval à l'écurie,
Take my horse to the stable.
Portez mes bottes dans ma chambre,
Carry my boots into my room.

NEUF—NOUVEAU—New.

The word *new* is most commonly expressed by *neuf*, m., *neuve*, f., when we speak of something which has been recently made, or has not been used since it has been made; and by *nouveau* m., *nouvelle* f., when we speak of something of a new kind, a new shape, a new fashion, or different from another used before, as :

She has a new dress,
Elle a une robe neuve (newly made).
Elle a une nouvelle robe (another dress).

EN CAMPAGNE—A LA CAMPAGNE.

Etre à la campagne, is to be staying in some country place, as :

Je passerai l'été à la campagne,
I shall spend the summer in the country.

Etre en campagne, is to be away from home, to be stirring; and it is said also when speaking of the motion of troops, as :

Mon père est en campagne,
My father is away from home.
L'armée est en campagne,
The army is in the field.

EN VILLE—A LA VILLE.

Etre à la ville, signifies that the person is not in the country, as :

Ma mère est à la ville,
My mother is in town.

Etre en ville signifies that the person is not at home, as :

Ma sœur est en ville,
My sister is not at home.

Tomber PAR TERRE—Tomber À TERRE.

Par terre refers to things on the ground, and *à terre* to things above the ground, thus :

Un arbre tombe PAR TERRE,
Les fruits de l'arbre tombent À TERRE.

AVOIR L'AIR.

If the adjective which follows *air* refers to that noun, this adjective must be put in the masculine, as :

Cette femme a l'AIR BON ; l'AIR SPIRITUEL.

But if the adjective refers to the person rather than to the word *air*, this adjective takes the gender and number of the person, as :

Elle a l'air toute TROUBLÉE.
Ils ont l'air FÂCHÉS de partir.

In speaking of things, the word *air* must not be immediately followed by an adjective ; thus we cannot say : *cette viande a l'air frais* ; but we say : *cette viande a l'air d'être fraîche* ; *cette pomme a l'air d'être cuite*.

EXERCISES.

EXERCISE ON THE ARTICLE.

See page 12.

The master of the house. The lesson of the pupil. The tree of the garden. The history of the revolution. Give the penknife to the boy, and the pencil to the girl. The general spoke to the king, to the queen, and to the princes. The lustre of the stars. The rays of the sun. The beauties of (the) nature. The courage of the soldiers. The head of a horse. The door of a carriage. Give me bread, butter, eggs, and water. I have some ink, and some pens. He has good bread, good meat, and fine apples.

EXERCISE ON THE SUBSTANTIVES.

See page 13.

The children of the hamlet. The palaces of the kings. The castles of the queen. The birds of the fields. She has blue eyes. The bolts of the door. Give me some nails. He fell on his knees. Your sister has some jewels. The horses are ready. The labours of the country. All the hospitals of the town are full. I shall give you some details on this affair. The heavens tell the glory of God. His two grandfathers are still alive. I saw the pictures at the exhibition.

EXERCISE ON THE ADJECTIVES.

See page 16.

An elegant lady. Her mother is happy. Your sister is very attentive. She has an enchanting voice. I have new boots. Idleness is fatal to health.

•

The ancient city of Winchester. That young girl is dumb. Appearances are often deceitful. The voice of that actress is very powerful. These apples are bitter. The mutual inclination of those two children. This house is very fine. A good girl is loved by every body. The long speech of that minister. I bought a white gown. A fine square room. The soul is immortal. Your brother is a fine man. We saw a fine bird yesterday. These pens are superior to yours.

EXERCISE ON THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

See page 21.

Your brother is taller than you. His garden is larger than mine. You are less attentive than your sister. She is not so old as you. The tulip is as beautiful as the rose. My horse is as good as yours. London is the most populous city in Europe. This pear is better than that apple. The best officers of the army. That writing is worse than yours. You sing better than he. Your work is the best.

EXERCISE

ON POSSESSIVE AND DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

See pages 22 and 23.

My father is gone. Thy mother is here. His house is finished. Her piano is beautiful. Her children are obedient. Our friendship is constant. Our horses are in the stable. Your book is on the table. Your pens are not good. Their friends will come to-morrow. His application is very great. Her imprudence caused her loss.

That general is young. This tree is very old. This sword is beautiful. That table is quite new. These books belong to your father. Those children are studious. Take that apple. Open that desk,

and put those papers in it. Have you seen those gentlemen? That field, this meadow, and those trees are to be sold.

EXERCISE ON THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

See page 29.

I read every day. Thou speakest too fast. He sings a song. We walk slowly. You see the sea. They work ten hours. Give him his hat. She will write to you. He spoke to them. Lend us that book. I like it. He saw you. We eat them. I consent to it. We speak of it. It is not I; it is he. You are more learned than they. Speak to him and not to her. Go with them. They write everything themselves.

EXERCISE ON THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

See page 30.

Your book and mine. His pen and mine. Their horses and ours. Our house and theirs. My hat and his. Her mother is older than yours. Your sister is younger than hers. My father, thine, and hers, are good friends. He spoke to your cousin and to mine. The conduct of your brother, of his, and of mine, is praiseworthy. My friends and his are gone. Your sisters and mine are here.

EXERCISE ON THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

See page 31.

It is my advice. It was a great misfortune for them. This is better than that. These horses belong to me; these come from Spain, those from England. Of those two castles, this belongs to my father, and that to my uncle. The children of the queen and those of her brother. What you say is

reasonable. Which of these two swords will you have; this or that? That which is on the table. That must be very beautiful.

EXERCISE ON THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

See page 32.

The gentleman who is speaking is my friend. The ladies whom we expect are very amiable. The roses which are in your garden are beautiful. Of what do you speak? What do you say? The horse of which I speak is lame. The man whose arm has been cut off. Where is your hat? The town in which he lives is very small. Which of these two books will you have? The dictionary with which I translate my lesson.

EXERCISE ON THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

See page 33.

They say that he is ill. People think that he is dead. Whoever is honest is always esteemed. Some one told me that he was gone. Every one must do his duty. Each of them shall have a prize. Do good to others. Nobody is more amiable than she is. No one is satisfied with his fortune. I know nobody so learned as he is. Those two great generals esteemed each other. Both will come to-morrow.

EXERCISE ON THE VERB *avoir*.

See page 39.

IND. PRE.—I have a gold watch. Thou hast a new hat. He has French boots. She has a golden chain. We have two horses. You have a fine dog. They have some pens.—IMPERF. She had a good piano. We had three rooms. You had a blue carriage. They had good friends.—PAST DEF. I

had a large garden. He had a great house. We had five servants. They had ten young lambs.—**FUT.** I shall have a large book-case. You will have five francs. They will have a good dinner. Your sister will have a new gown.—**PAST. IND.** I have had a good share. Thou hast had two fine pictures. They have had an interview.—**PLUP.** He had had some ripe apples. We had had a great many pears. You had had the fever. They had had a dozen of glasses.—**PAST ANT.** I had had great misfortunes. We had had great success.—**FUT. ANT.** Your sister will have had a nosegay. We shall have had some shoes. They will have had some fruits.—**COND. PRE.** I would have an answer. Thou wouldst have the prize. You would have a golden pin.—**COND. PAST.** She would have had much pleasure. We would have had some music.—**IMPER.** Have patience. Let us have pity on him.

N.B.—For exercises on the Subjunctive mood, see Regular verbs.

EXERCISE ON THE VERB *être*.

See page 43.

IND. PRE.—I am very sick. Thou art obedient. She is obliging. We are very happy. You are lazy. They are courageous.—**IMPERF.** I was gone. We were ill on the sea. You were at home.—**PAST DEF.** She was jealous. We were surprised. They were punished.—**FUT.** I shall be inflexible. He will be very glad to see you. They will be brave soldiers.—**PAST IND.** I have been to Rome. You have been attentive. They have been generous.—**PLUP.** He had been reprimanded by his master. We had been frightened. They had been charitable.—**PAST ANT.** I had been more diligent. She had been ready. You had been very polite.—**FUT. ANT.** I shall have been invited. He will have been surprised. They will have been tired.—**COND. PRE.** My mother would

be too busy. We would be very happy. You would be very kind.—COND. PAST. I would have been very ungrateful. Thou wouldst have been more prudent. They would have been murdered.—IMPER. Be faithful. Let us be kind to every body. Let them be ready in two hours.

EXERCISE

ON THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

See page 47.

IND. PRÉ.—I water my garden. Thou speakest French. He sings every evening. She dances very well. We blame these gentlemen. You brush your coat. They barricade the street.—IMPERF. I esteemed my friend. He did sweep the room. They used to give bread to the poor.—PAST DEF. I bought yesterday a French dictionary. Thou announcedst good news. You forgot your books and pens.—FUT. He will neglect his duty. We shall decide the question. They will buy your horses.—COND. PRÉ. I would cultivate the flowers of our garden. She would accept your invitation for tomorrow. We would breakfast with you if we could. You would correct the faults of your exercise.—IMPER. Study your lesson. Let us love justice, peace, and virtue. Let us celebrate this great event. Lend me fifty guineas.—SUBJ. PRÉ. I wish that he may find a situation. In order that thou mayest admire the beauty of that landscape. That you may think of my misfortunes. That they may forget my faults.—IMPERF. Provided I might surmount the obstacles. That we might shut the shutters. In order that you might conjugate these verbs with facility. That they might protect that young lady.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

See page 52.

IND. PRE. I cherish those good friends. He punishes his pupils too severely. We demolish that old castle. They applaud all that he says.—**IMPERF.** I was going out when he came in. He was warning your brother of his danger. We were finishing our work when he passed. You did choose a bad colour.—**PAST DEF.** I furnished all the money. Thou obtainedst a favour from the king. She disobeyed her parents. They invaded our country.—**FUT.** I shall set out to-morrow for the country. This tree will soon blossom. We shall sleep six hours. You will succeed in your undertaking.—**COND. PRE.** I should convert the impious. Thou wouldst enjoy a good health. You would embellish that residence if it was yours. They would betray their country.—**IMPER.** Return to-morrow, Punish the crime. Let us build a house. Let them bless Providence.—**SUBJ. PRE.** Come here, before I set out for the town. He wishes that I should reflect on that proposal. Unless you establish wise laws. Stay with me until they go out.—**IMPERF.** I trembled for fear he should blemish his reputation. In order that she might soften that unfeeling heart. It would be desirable that you come twice a week. We expected that they would rebuild that farm.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

See page 56.

IND. PRE. I perceive his house in the distance. Thou owest me twelve pounds. He receives three hundred and fifty pounds a year. We perceive your intention. You receive your friends well. They

owe much gratitude to your father.—**IMPERF.** I already conceived great hopes. She received a letter every day. We received our income quarterly. They perceived the danger soon enough.—**PAST DEF.** I received a visit from your sister. Thou conceivedst a good plan. We owed the victory to their courage. You conceived a great horror for his conduct.—**FUT.** I shall receive a parcel from France next week. He will easily perceive the beauties of that work. You will receive a reward for your trouble. They will perceive the setting of the sun.—**COND. PRE.** Her mother would receive her with tenderness. We ought to avoid the company of this man. You ought to do your exercise. They would receive your presents with joy.—**IMPER.** Receive my thanks for all thy kindness. Let us conceive the importance of our duties. Receive that stranger with kindness.—**SUBJ. PRE.** Stop with me until I receive assistance. Though he receives my letters. It is possible that those men should owe more than they possess.—**IMPERF.** He wished me to receive his money this morning, that I might pay the workmen. I wrote to him by post that he might receive my letter in time. He wished that we might conceive the depth of his plan.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

See page 59.

IND. PRE. I expect some friends this evening. Thou hearest what he says. He sells all his estates. We answer for that gentleman. You defend your country. They lose their time.—**IMPERF.** I was waiting for your answer. She used to paint flowers and landscapes. We were condescending to their desires. You were defending him in vain.—**PAST DEF.** I sold forty sheep and two cows. Thou lost three hundred thousand francs. We went down the hill. They spilt all the wine which was in the

cellar.—FUT. I will answer in a few words. He will render you a great service. You will hear his speech. They will sell their country house.—COND. PRE. My brother would wait for an answer. We would defend that honest man. You would confound his pride. The judges would render justice to every body.—IMPERF. Come down immediately. Let us expect our happiness from ourselves. Let us wait a little longer. Hear that noise.—SUBJ. PRE. Speak louder that I may hear what you say. He always goes out, although we forbid him to do it. The general wishes them to defend the town to the last.—IMPERF. I wished that thou mightst hear the music of the new opera. In order that she might correspond with her friends. They would be sorry that we should wait the whole day. We were afraid you would lose your way.

EXERCISE ON THE VERBS

Used negatively, interrogatively, and interrogatively with a negation.

See page 62.

I do not speak of you. Do you know him? Does he not learn French? We did not read the newspaper every day. Was she singing yesterday when I left the room? Did they not give you a letter for me? Did I not tell you that my sister was married? 'I shall never forget your great kindness. Will he not travel with you next year? Shall we send you that beautiful clock? Have you seen the King of the French? No; I have not seen him. Has he not passed before your window? I should not like to meet those men in my way. Would you come this evening and take a walk with us? Should we not wait for your sisters? Would they accept

my invitation if I was to send it? Do not forget your religious duties. Never speak ill of others. Do you think they will succeed? We do not expect them before ten o'clock at night. I had not finished my dinner when the clock struck seven. Had he received the letter I sent him last month? We should not have thought that your father was so old.

EXERCISE ON REFLECTIVE VERBS.

See page 71.

Simple Tenses.

I rise every morning at six o'clock. She dresses herself at ten o'clock. Do you remember what I told you yesterday? The queen was walking in her park. We were complaining without reason. They were warming themselves before the stove. I distrusted that man. Did his son behave well towards you? I shall remember your birthday. He will fall asleep before an hour's time. Will you not interfere with the conversation? I should enrich myself by that trade. Would she devote herself to drawing and painting? We would defend ourselves. They would expose themselves to the greatest danger. Remember that thou art mortal. Do not rejoice to see thy enemies unhappy. Rest a little, my friend. Let us not deceive ourselves. Refresh yourselves. I wish he may devote himself to this study with more zeal. We must accustom ourselves to work. I do not think that you repent of your errors. That I might flatter myself. We wished you to rejoice at this news.

Compound Tenses.

I have trusted to your father. You have not subscribed to the concert. Had he not repented of

his impudence? Your father and mother had complained of you. When we had approached him, he rose, and spoke thus. You had submitted to their orders. We shall have grown rich before them. They will have seized their arms. I should have repented of my temerity. Those soldiers would have revolted. Is it possible he should have disguised himself so cleverly? I do not believe that she has fled. He feared that I should have lost myself in the forest. We would have wished you to have remembered that message.

EXERCISE ON THE UNIPERSONAL VERBS,

Y avoir and Falloir.

See page 77.

There has been a great accident. There were some men killed. I want a house. My father must buy two horses. I did not think it was necessary to write to him. Is there any fire in the drawing-room? You must go and see her. Was it necessary that he should answer? There were more than fifty guns on the walls of the town. There will be a concert to-morrow night. It will be necessary to get up early. That is what I want. That child must repeat his lesson. Is there any one who wishes for some water? There would be more pleasure if you were with us.

EXERCISE ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

See page 80.

I am going to Ireland. Shall you go to France next June? Let us go to the garden. We went to pay a visit to our first minister the day before yesterday. I will send him my servant. We sent some flowers to your sister. We shall go and see

you as soon as we can. They ran away at the first appearance of danger. His father has acquired great wealth by his industry. His mother died of grief. The fruits he gathers are not ripe. This house will belong to his daughter after his death. Commerce was flourishing in our country. The troops did not contain the populace. Does he offer you his horse and his carriage? I acquire new knowledge every day. I will collect some useful books. Alexander conquered a great part of Asia. Open the window, and cover the table.

We agree with you that he was in the wrong. Those horses belong to my friend. We did return home before ten in the evening. They kept their promises. You will support your rank. That she might become more prudent. This house is worth fifteen hundred guineas. That bill is due to-day. The spring which moves the machine is very simple. Sit down, gentlemen, and rest yourselves a little. Shall we see your mother this evening? She cannot come before half-past eight o'clock. You will not know your lesson if you do not make haste. Should you not foresee that event? I sat down under the shade of a tree.

These children are learning their lesson. Conduct the ladies to the drawing-room. I wrote to him all the particulars of that affair. We satisfy our masters. I do my duty, do yours. Follow the example of your forefathers. The Greeks vanquished the Persians at Marathon, Salamis, Platæa, and thereby transmitted glory to their posterity. They appear and disappear in a moment. Those unhappy people curse their fate. His grandfather lived ninety-five years. Tell him that I do not fear anybody. Do you fear his anger? The sun was shining when we went out. They surprised the enemy during the night. We translated that work in three weeks. You will constrain my cousin to sell his house. Introduce that history in your new work. Let us destroy all obstacles.

SYNTAX.

EXERCISE ON THE ARTICLE.

See page 106.

RULE 1, 2.—The love of glory, the fear of shame, and the design of making one's fortune, are often the cause of that valour so much prized among men. Clemency, wisdom, and courage are finer ornaments in a prince than the jewels with which he is covered. Charity is the greatest of all christian virtues. History, geography, and mathematics are necessary sciences.

RULE 3.—Europe, Asia, Africa, and America are the four parts of the world. England and France are the two most powerful countries in Europe. Burgundy and Champaign are two provinces of France celebrated for their fine wines. The Emperor of Austria was obliged to leave Vienna. I hope I shall go to Switzerland next year. Have you ever been in Germany? My father spent last winter in Italy, and he intends to spend the summer in England.

RULE 4.—Good wine is sold for five shillings a bottle, and beer for two shillings a gallon. He sells sugar at seven-pence a pound. Corn is generally sold in France at five francs a bushel, and hay for thirty francs a thousand weight. How much a dozen? My brother receives three hundred guineas a year, and he pays thirty shillings a week for his apartments.—General Kleber was killed in Egypt. Captain Gratier is a very gallant officer. Admiral Nelson fell at the battle of Trafalgar. We saw the Duchess of Nemours at Richmonnd.—Give

me some bread and some butter; some beer or some water. Spain produces lemons, oranges, and olives.

RULE 7, &c.—We have fine pears and peaches in our garden. Great events happened in February, 1848. Those soldiers have no shoes, and often no bread.—Our young officers showed a great deal of courage on that occasion. A great number of men were killed under the walls of the town.—Where did you buy that fine marble chimney-piece? Human life is full of disappointments. Those who speak without reflection are exposed to many errors. If you are endowed with wit and judgment be not puffed up with pride.

RULE 10, &c.—Have pity on the poor, and return thanks to God for that which you have received from him.—Rome and Carthage were for a long time fighting for the empire of the world. The Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of Louis Philippe the First, was killed by an accident on the 13th of July, 1842. Charles the Tenth, the king of France, lost his throne at the revolution of 1830.—You will find that history at page ten, book the third, chapter the second.

EXERCISE ON THE SUBSTANTIVES.

See page 110.

RULE 14, &c.—The galleries of the house are supported by several iron pillars. The Spanish wool is one of the best of Europe. I always keep fire-arms in my bed-room for my safety during the night. Where is the milk-pot? Port wine is very dear in England.—You will find that book in my father's library. Have you read Shakspeare's tragedies or

Molière's comedies? Cicero's eloquence and Cato's virtue will always be the admiration of posterity.

RULE 16, &c.—The whole fleet will set sail in the course of the month. A great number of soldiers lost their lives in that battle. A crowd of nymphs crowned with flowers swam behind the car of the goddess. The people wish for peace, but the parliament, who know best the interests of the nation, have voted for the continuation of the war.—The combat of the three Horatii against the three Curiatii took place in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.

EXERCISE ON THE ADJECTIVES.

See page 114.

RULE 23, &c.—Our first minister has profound judgment, invariable industry, and a very extensive knowledge of the interests of foreign courts. The victory which Cæsar obtained on the plains of Pharsalia was pernicious to his country.—Modesty and disinterestedness deserve to be praised and admired. That young man renders his father and mother happy. My sister and daughter will be very glad to see you. I saw many poor people walking barefooted. I want half a pound of tea, and a pound and a half of sugar.

RULE 25, &c.—You have sold me a bad horse. I will give you a pretty dress and a beautiful bonnet.—I like a round table better than a square one. He had a blue coat embroidered with gold. You sent me bitter beer. We had two grey horses and a yellow carriage. You must give me a written exercise. A confused thought. Your sister is a spoiled child. A plain, simple, and natural style. Great

and extensive projects, conducted with wisdom, constitute a great minister.

RULE 27, &c.—I am fatigued with running. Human life is never free from trouble. Most men are dissatisfied with their condition.—A christian ought to be ready to die, rather than deny his faith. Most children are inclined to idleness. That is easy to say.—The monument of London is a circular pillar of the Doric order, two hundred feet high. The walls of Algiers are sixteen feet thick, and thirty high. London bridge is nine hundred and twenty feet long, fifty-five high, and fifty-six wide.

RULE 30, &c.—I am older than you by two years; yet you are taller than me by two inches.—Louis the Fourteenth, in 1681, had sixty thousand sailors, and more than a hundred men of war.—It is greater to overcome one's passions than to conquer whole nations. You make greater progress than I should have thought, and you behave better than when you were young.—The more a man is adorned with moderation, temperance, and justice, the more valuable he is.—Your action is so much the more laudable. He is so much the less happy.—Pekin, the capital of China, is the most populous in the world. Lyons is the most commercial city in France.

RULE 36, &c.—His uncle, aunt, and cousin are dead.—I thank you, mother, for the fine dress you have given me. Sister, I bring you some pretty flowers. Is your father at home? How is your mother to-day?—A cannon-ball took off his arm. Will you wash your hands before dinner?—Paris is a delightful town, though its streets are too narrow, and its houses too high. The illness is dangerous, I know its origin and effects. That town is very small, but it has its pleasures and advantages.

RULE 40, &c.—This house, those fields, that wind-mill, and those fine trees belong to his father. Who painted that portrait, and that hunt?—No one likes to see himself as he is. We have no poor in that parish.—However powerful they may be, we do not fear them. Whatever faults he has committed, I forgive him. Whatever your talents may be, you will not succeed without application.—Every animal, save man, knows how to choose his proper food. There is in every plant a certain quality, which renders it either wholesome or hurtful.—Every honest man will censure such a conduct. In every thing we must consider the end.—Those are the same ladies I met last night. The same things do not please at all times. The ashes of a shepherd and of a king are alike. They will write themselves.

RULE 46, &c.—There were two hundred and eighty men killed, and two thousand wounded in that action. Napoleon was born on the fifteenth of August, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.—Charles the Twelfth died in his thirty-sixth year. The Duke of Bordeaux, grandson of Charles the Tenth, was born on the fifteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty. Your letter of the seventh of January, antedated December the nineteenth, reached me on the eleventh of February.

EXERCISE ON THE PRONOUNS.

See page 129.

RULE 48, &c.—I will go and see you, and we will speak of that affair. Will he be ready at ten o'clock? Does she speak Italian? May you succeed in your enterprise! I have on my side, he said, a good cause and a merciful God. They were scarcely

gone when the fire broke out.—God is a father to those who love him, and a protector to those who fear him. Vice often deceives us under the form of virtue. I have seen you several times at my uncle's. If you would obtain a friend, you must first prove him, and be not hasty to trust him. Bring me my gloves, and do not make me wait for half an hour. If you write to them, tell them I am better. If he offers you money, do not take it. It is your brother's hat, give it to him, if you please. I am sorry I cannot give it to you; then lend it to me. Take me there.

RULE 50, &c.—Who is making that noise? It is not I, it is he. It is they who say so. He alone has done it. He is taller than I, but I am stronger than he. Who will have the prize, is it you or he? Neither he nor I have heard of your brother. He, abandon you! never. Those children are afraid of me. When a man advised Philip to expel from his dominions one who had spoken ill of him; I will take care not to do it, replied Philip, for he would go everywhere and speak ill of me. Your brother and I are very good friends.

RULE 52, &c.—I maintain, and will always maintain, that we cannot be happy without practising virtue. He says so, but he does not think it. We have spoken, and will speak again in your favour.—You and I will go to the country. You and they will stay here till to-morrow.—I respect, honour, and love her. The most beautiful flowers last but a short time, the least rain tarnishes them, the wind withers them, and the sun scorches them.—I will speak to him and his brother. He struck me and my son.

RULE 56, &c.—Are you the sister of my friend? No, I am not. Are you the ministers of the king?

Yes, we are.—Are his brothers learned? No, they are not. Are your sisters married? Yes, they are.—Are you soldiers? Yes, we are.—When a man loves nobody but himself, he is not fit for society. A thing good in itself is not always approved of.—These trifles do not deserve the importance which you attach to them. Take charge of that affair; devote your attention to it. Wine is bad for you; you should abstain from it.

RULE 59, &c.—Is that your house? No, it is not mine, I have sold it. I thought it was yours. This horse is mine, and that is his. Whose is that farm? It was my uncle's; it is no longer his now, it is ours.—A brother of mine arrived from Paris yesterday, and he says that several friends of his are totally ruined by the last revolution. I have found a book of yours among mine. A relation of ours came yesterday to see us, who spoke to us about you.—Can you jump over that wall? No, it is too difficult. It is difficult to please every body. Can you let me have my coat for Sunday next? No, it is impossible. It is impossible for me to go with you to-morrow.


RULE 62, &c.—Education is to the mind what cleanliness is to the body. What is agreeable to the taste, is often prejudicial to the health. I do not know of what he is accused. You see to what you engaged yourself. He gives me that which you do not like.—What pleases me most is solitude. What I ask from you, is a reciprocal friendship. What I wish for most, is that peace may be made. What he fears, is to be discovered. What costs little, is too dear, when it is of no use. What I have seen was very beautiful.

RULE 64, &c.—Is it we who ought to do it? No, it is they. It is they who will carry it to you. It was we who were talking in the next room.—He who cannot keep a secret is incapable of governing.

They who never were acquainted with adversity, have seen the world but on one side. He who speaks ill of his fellow-creatures deserves to be despised. Whose is that book? It is my brother's. Our house is larger than that of our neighbour.—Virtue and vice have contrary effects; this causes the misery of men, that makes them happy. I do not like this, give me that. Which of these two carriages do you advise me to buy? This will cost me eighty pounds, and that ninety.

RULE 67, &c.—The gentleman who spoke to you yesterday is a distinguished officer. The lady whom we shall see this evening is a very good musician. Who has fallen? Whom do you expect? Who will observe the commandments of God shall be saved.—What do you think of that man? What does he eat for his dinner? What has he written to you?—Of what does he complain? In what have I offended you? To what do you impute the fault? It is what you are mistaken in. On what will you interrogate him?

RULE 70, &c.—The young man of whom I have spoken to you deserves to be encouraged. The castle, of which we perceive the towers, belongs to the Duke d'Aumale. Alexander, to whose courage they give so much praise, died at thirty-three years of age. The clemency of which men make a virtue is often practised out of policy.—It is evident that there is a God by whom all things are governed. The glory to which heroes sacrifice, is often a false glory. Lying is a vice of which we cannot have too much horror.—This is the place in which the general of the army was killed. Many learned people do not adopt the principles from which the system of Descartes is derived. This is the door through which the king passed. The man you saw at my house is dead. I will never forget the favour you *have done me*. He thinks it will rain to-morrow.



RULE 74, &c.—People imagine that when they are rich they are happy; but they are very often mistaken. One is not always master of one's passions. We attribute the invention of gunpowder to Berthold Schwartz of Friburg. It is said that the cholera is in Russia. If people say that he is wrong, they are mistaken.—Whoever is modest, seldom fails to gain the esteem of those he converses with. Whoever does not do his duty will be punished.—Every one lives after his own way. God will reward every body according to his works. These two poems have each their merit.—Bear the imperfections of others without vexation.—Nobody becomes vicious or virtuous on a sudden. I know nobody so learned as your father. Is there any one bold enough to do it? I know a person who will do it.—Fire and water destroy one another. The happiness of the people makes that of the prince; their true interests are connected with each other. Turenne and Condé were two great captains; both obtained the esteem and admiration of their contemporaries.

EXERCISE ON THE VERBS.

See page 143.

RULE 80, &c.—We are all mortal. You work too much. Virtue and vice have different consequences. You and they were of the same opinion. You and your sister will go on horseback, your father and I will walk. Neither he nor I have ever said so. Envy, like ambition, is a blind passion.—Take this letter to your mother. I will give you that book, if you learn your lesson well. It is of your father we are speaking. It was to his son I was speaking.—I found this pencil and I used it. Our troops attacked the city and took it.—Your father is esteemed by all men of probity. Gaul was conquered by Cæsar. Those children were punished by their master. We were attacked by a troop of high-

waymen.—I hope to thank you myself. Accustom yourselves to work a little every day. Let us slander nobody.

RULE 87, &c.—I read the history of the French revolution. They work nine hours a day. He seized him by the collar, threw him down, and said to him. We shall go this evening to the opera, and I shall set out for Italy to-morrow. Shall you soon have done?—Frederic the Great was plain in his dress, and always wore a military uniform. I was writing you a letter when I was informed of your arrival. When my father travelled I always accompanied him. Marshal Saxe was the greatest general of his day.—Louis the Fourteenth ascended the throne at five years of age, and died in his seventy-seventh year, on the first of September, 1715. Alexander, with forty thousand men, attacked Darius, who had six hundred thousand; he gave him battle twice, defeated him, and made his mother, wife, and daughters prisoners.

RULE 90, &c.—I received this morning three letters from France, and I have sent them to your father. What did you learn to-day? I learned some scenes of Racine's tragedies.—As soon as his education is finished, he will go to Italy to visit the Roman antiquities. My mother and sister will wait for us at the station. When you are ready, we will go and take a walk in the fields. After you have done your work, you shall go to bed.—I would go with you if you would wait for me a few minutes. I would have lent him fifty pounds if I had known he wanted money. If I would sell my horse, I could have forty pounds for him. If you will study only two hours a day, you will make good progress. I do not know if the weather will be fine to-morrow. I do not know whether he would sell his house, if I were to offer him a good price for it.

RULE 94, &c.—He is sorry that you have left him. Are you not afraid that your father will scold you for going to hunt without him?—Do you think that he will write soon? I do not like that you should go out alone so late in the evening.—It is possible that you may obtain it. It does not seem that you know it. You must make him an apology before to-morrow. It is certain that a nation cannot be happy under a tyrannical government.—It is the only thing that can console me. London is the largest town I know. Give me the best cloth you have in your shop.—Choose a retreat where you may be quiet.

RULE 99, &c.—Whatever difficulties you may have to surmount, I sincerely hope you will persevere in your endeavours. Whatever you may say, they will not believe you.—He has written to me in order that I may depart to-morrow. Although he has paid the principal, he has still to pay the interest, at five per cent. Employ all the days of your youth, so that you may fulfil honourably all the duties of your station. Your son conducts himself in such a manner that he gains general esteem.—Before I form a plan, I shall wait till things have a more tranquil appearance. We will not begin, unless you are with us.

RULE 102, &c.—I do not believe that my friends will come this evening. Do you hope they will make peace this year? Do you think they have received the money I sent to them last week? I do not think that you would have obtained that appointment had you not persevered in your application.—We did not know that you lived so near us. The Apostles received the gift of tongues, that they might preach the gospel to all the nations of the earth. We were not aware that the gallant general had been wounded in that engagement. I had tired your brother, although he is stronger than I am.

EXERCISE ON THE PARTICIPLES.

See page 154.

RULE 104, &c. PRESENT.—Do you perceive the sailors rowing towards the coast? Brutus saw his two sons expiring by his order. Those brave soldiers, forgetting the danger, rushed on their enemies. We heard the bombs bursting with a horrible noise. The loadstone has surprising effects. A cooling breeze calmed the burning heat of the ground. The ruling passion of Cæsar was ambition.—That young lady in obliging her friends has merited their esteem. Obedient children are loved by their parents. Nobody can be happy without practising virtue.

RULE 106, &c. PAST.—Alms given without ostentation, acquire additional merit. A noble, but confused thought, is a diamond covered with dust. These broken columns ornamented majestic temples; these crumbled galleries indicated the public squares.—The ambassador arrived from Spain yesterday. Your mother is afflicted. Your sisters are very busy.—The faults he has committed are pardonable. The house which I have bought is new. Those ladies are gone; I have seen them this morning in their carriage. I have sold my two horses. I have received a letter from my son who is in India. She has given a beautiful dress to my sister.—They have injured each other much. Your sister and mine met at my uncle's house, but did not speak to each other. We wrote to each other.

RULE 110, &c.—The rain which we had last summer spoiled all the flowers. What advantages have resulted from it?—He has obtained the success which you had foretold he would obtain.—I heard them speak this morning. The lady whom we heard sing is very young. What do you think of the song

which we heard sung?—The books I ordered from Paris, cost me a great deal of money.—Your son asked me for pens, I gave some to him.—This house is much larger than I had thought.—The little instruction he had, makes him fall into many errors. The few soldiers he had assembled held firm in their posts.

EXERCISE ON THE ADVERBS.

See page 159.

RULE 117, &c.—Never remind any one of the services you do him. We seldom repent of talking little, but very often of talking too much. We always breakfast at eight o'clock. I have not so much success as he. You have more money than I. He has many friends, but you have more. He spoke so eloquently that every body shed tears. Your brother came sooner than I expected. You have given them too much meat, and not bread enough.—Unless you come with me.—They who speak otherwise than they think, are despised. I do not fear that he will come.—I do not deny that I have done it. Did you not hear me? Every body is laughing; have I not said some nonsense?—We never get up before seven o'clock, in winter. He does nothing but read from morning till evening. I do not know any one more polite than your father. We fear lest the enemy should come. We fear lest the enemy should not come.

EXERCISE ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

See page 164.

RULE 122, &c.—Were you not in Paris at the moment of the revolution? We are going to Germany. The king is at Richmond. I shall be there before you. This rule must be put before that. Do

not place yourself before me. You will find that book in the library. My father lives in Burgundy. I learned English in ten months, and I intend to begin German in a fortnight. We have not been in France for a year. We have walked for six hours. He will be in Scotland for three months. I sat between the father and daughter. We perceived the prince among the crowd. As for me, I ask nothing. Behave well towards every body. This is my book, and that is yours. He owed his life to the clemency and magnanimity of the king.

EXERCISE ON THE CONJUNCTIONS,

See page 168.

I think you will see him to-morrow. The south of France is much warmer than the north. If you like to read, and if you wish for books, I will send you some. Do not begin unless every body is arrived. Why do you not go with him? When young people are inclined to study and when they will study, they make a rapid progress. How fortunate he is! How many persons die victims of their own follies! I had scarcely finished when he came in. It is a long time since I have been to their house. We shall set out before daylight.

N.B.—Students who have already acquired some knowledge of French, and who want more difficult exercises, will find in our "*Guide to French Translation*," a selection of instructive and entertaining pieces, which, we hope, will help them in their progress.

THE END.





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